BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J.S. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk. All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1854.....NO. 50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York, MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail. North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington.* 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON, WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER:
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,
RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

LAST CALL.
IT is very desirable to settle up the few remaining accounts due me *this day*—all those interested will please give the matter their personal attention and very much oblige
C. MYERS,
July 21] Hat Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

General Notices.

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.
WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No.* 287 *Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY on the night of the 12th inst., from the subscriber, near Fair Bluff, in Columbus county, a negro man named SANDES—about thirty years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches high; rather stout built; copper colored; had large whiskers, when he left, but may have since taken them off; had a scar on his left leg, just above the ancle. He was purchased of Mr. John Slocumb, of Wayne county, near Goldsboro', and will probably make his way to, or be found lurking about that place, as he has a wife at Mr. Samuel Smith's, in that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid for his return to the subscriber, or for his lodgment in any Jail so he can get him.
JOHN COLEY.
Columbus co, July 21st, 1854 46-tf

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she natter smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.
THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Valliees, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

CHILDREN'S SHOES.
A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

General Notices.

300 BBLS Mess Pork,
20 hhds Western Bacon—sides and shoulders,
50 bbls Sugar—various grades,
50 boxes Candy—assorted qualities; soap, Candles, &c. &., just received from New York and Baltimore, and for sale low for cash, by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

50 bbls Rectified Whiskey daily expected per schr. Lizzie Russel, from Baltimore, and for sale low for cash by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
May 6th, 1854 JNO. S. JAMES. 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
May 1st, 1854 W. G. MILLIGAN. 35-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. I. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantation, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

TO THE LADIES.
KAHNWEILER & BRO., respectfully inform the Ladies of Wilmington, and the adjoining country, and their numerous customers, that they are selling off their Summer Stock at reduced prices, so as to make room for their LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, imported by themselves direct from the Manufacturing places in Europe. Persons that are in want of goods, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will be offered to close their Summer Stock.
Also, in addition to their large stock of Fancy Dress and Staple Goods, you will find a good assortment of Superior READY MADE CLOTHING to suit all ages. All will be sold at Reduced Prices. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as it will be to their advantage to buy of us.
July 27th, 1854 47-1m

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd—wft

NOW RECEVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 hhds. Western Bacon;
4000 lbs. N. C., do;
20 bbls Crackers;
20 boxes do;
30 bags Rio Coffee;
15 do. Laguria do;
10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar;
July 21, 1854 UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
September 6th, 1853. 2-tf

TRAVELING HATS AND CAPS.—Gentlemen's Wide Awake, Ingraham, Napoleon the 3rd, Young America, and various other styles soft Hats, suitable for traveling. The Wide Awake Hat is especially recommended as being light, cool, soft and pleasant, and can be carried in the pocket rendering it a suitable traveling companion. Caps in great variety; call at the Emporium. C. MYERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœ, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.
THE next session will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the last Friday in November. Students will be charged from time of entering to the close of the session. No abate-ment of tuition fees wil l be allowed, except in cases of protracted sickness, or at the option of the Principal. WM. ROBINSON.
Goldsboro, June 2, 1854. 39-tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE UNION ASSOCIATION being desirous of establishing one or more Primary Schools of high order within the bounds.
Therefore, all who may feel an interest in the location of these schools, will please address Benj. Oliver, Mount Olive, Wayne county, who will give particulars.
CHAS. D. ELLIS, Secretary.
June 2d, 1854 39-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses f rBoard and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamenta lbranches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE.
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to
D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-1y

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Duplin county, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, aged about 22 years, spare built, black complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Jackson May, of Nash county, N. C. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.
Kenansville, N. C., July 24th, 1854 47-tf

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22d inst., a Negro Man named MORGAN. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet high, yellow Complected; has a long beard; and will weigh about 160 pounds. He was raised near Greenville, N. C. Where he has a wife at Mr. James A. Brown's. He is supposed to be making his way to the above place. We will give a reward of $10 for his confinement in any jail so we can get him, or the same sum for his delivery to us. TAFT &. BROTHER.
Near Conwayboro S. C. June 22d 1854. 253 tf 42 tf

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. FLEISHMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons having claims against the said firm will please present them for payment, and those indebted to us are requested to step forward and make payment as quickly as possible. HENRY FLEISHMAN,
SAMUEL HOFFMAN.
July 27th, 1854 276-3t-47-1m

From the Knickerbocker.

A Bonnet-Sonnet.

BY BARRY BRAKE.

Here's a tipsy little sonnet, on a jaunty little bonnet,
With a myrtle wreath upon it, that I saw at church to-day;
On the lightest breeze out blowing, in wavy, 'wildering play;
'T was a sweet bewitching face in it, with wondrous charming grace in it,
And not the faintest trace in it, of—anything unpleasant;
Pale the forehead was, and fair, under two soft waves of hair,
Not too high, and not too square; just arched like a crescent;
The brown eyes that shone below it were as bright as dream of poet,
(Ah! I'm half afraid they know it, by their merry-glancing wiles!)
Cheeks with rose and lily blended, mouth like Cupid's bow unbended,
Or like dewy tulips rended, when it parted in her smiles;
And within* that little bonnet,
With the myrtle-wreath upon it.

*By "within," in

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1854.

THE ELECTION.—It will be seen, by our table, that all the Counties in the State have been heard from. In some cases only the majority is given. We foot up Mr. Bragg's majority at twenty-five hundred and fifteen. The returns are not official, and may not all be accurate, but they cannot be far from it.—The result will not be very materially changed by the official vote. It will be seen, on examination, that the notion of the mountain district having saved the State is nonsense; Gen. Dockery gained slightly in that District. The fact is, the State at large is Democratic, totally independent of Mr. Clingman, or any other individual. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is sufficient to ensure the success of good old-time Democrats to the U. S. Senate.

☞ We find, on the fourth column of the editorial page of last Saturday's Raleigh Standard, an editorial article, having reference to the position of Mr. Bragg upon the subject of Internal Improvements, as also, the course of parties thereupon, in the canvass just past. With most of the remarks of the Standard we fully agree. The majority of its positions are the same, in substance, with those assumed by ourselves, during the canvass. But we feel called upon to dissent from the accuracy of, at least, one of its assumptions of fact, and, consequently, from its conclusions founded upon such assumption. We refer to the proposed Road from Wilmington to Charlotte. We fully concur with the Standard, in believing that Mr. Bragg acted perfectly right in reserving his opinion in regard to a new work, upon which it might be necessary for him, hereafter, to make some official recommendation, after a more perfect survey of the ground, and an examination of all the various schemes which may be urged upon public attention; but, while we cannot but commend this proper reserve, on the part of Mr. Bragg, we cannot but wish that it had been more closely imitated by the Standard. We take issue with that paper, on its assertion "that such a Railroad, [as that from Wilmington to Charlotte,] if built, must seriously affect the State's interest in the Central Railroad." Any one who will take the trouble to look at the matter, will know that freight from Charlotte will never seek a market over the Central Railroad, for the simple fact that Charleston is much the nearest market, so that the interests of the Central Road cannot be affected by a Road from Charlotte to Wilmington; the only interests which could possibly be affected, would be those of the Charlotte and South Carolina Road—for to it only could our project be a rival.

As matters now stand, or, rather, as they will stand when the Central Railroad shall have been completed, Charlotte will be over sixty mile nearer to Charleston, by Railroad, than it will be to any port which its produce can reach by taking the Central Railroad. Under these circumstances, freight may seek Charlotte to go South, but not a bale of cotton or a barrel of flour will go from it North for the purpose of shipment or sale at any sea-ports. The proposed Road from Charlotte to Wilmington will only be an effort to give a North Carolina direction to trade, which could not be made to take such by the Central Road. About the connection west with Jonesboro', we are not prepared now to speak. One thing, however, is certain. That could only affect interest not yet vested. The Western extension of the Central Railroad from Salisbury or elsewhere, has, as yet, no more existence than the proposed extension from Charlotte, and we are aware of no pre-emption laws upon the subject.

We cannot suppose that the Standard wishes to do this section injustice. Indeed, in many things, we know that its course has been the very reverse of this; still, amid the multiplicity of schemes with which the public mind is occupied, we cannot but regret that this particular one should have been apparently selected, in advance, as one to be slighted or prejudiced upon grounds which will not bear the test of scrutiny. Let all have a fair showing, and go before the Legislature on their real merits. We are by no means bigoted in favor of this particular scheme, but we know that it *has* merits, and that it is *not* liable to the objection urged by the Standard. Its friends have been content with urging its claims without attacking those of other schemes. We hope that the press generally will pursue the same course towards it.

SEVERE THUNDER STORM.—We hardly remember to have seen or heard anything, in the way of a thunder storm, to exceed in violence that which passed over this town on Tuesday afternoon. The sharpest clap of thunder, at least in our neighborhood, was simultaneous with a flash of lightning, which (the lightning, not the flash,) struck on both sides of us, and, we may say, all around us. Mr. Baxter's house, about twenty yards east of us, shows the mark on the cornice, from which some bricks are knocked, and some other slight damage done; the corner of the Lafayette Hotel, about fifteen yards south of us, is marked in the same way. The lightning seems to have passed over and within a few feet of our office.

Rev. A. Paul Repiton's new house on Third street was also struck and some damage done, nothing serious however. As for the rain, it seems to be the general impression that the weather was pluvious—very much so; in fact, decidedly damp, as one of the proprietors of this paper has some reason to know, being engaged in putting a story on his dwelling house. The rain descended and the floods came and washed him pretty nearly out. Somehow or other such things will happen when people get married. After a while there comes a necessity for more room, and the rain comes before the roof gets on, yet, for all that, people will get married. Great world this! and said to be shaped like an orange, for which reason things are generally about as broad as they are long.

We have just learned that the schooner *Alcyona*, lying at one of the wharves at the lower end of the town, was also struck, and both her masts injured, so much so, indeed, that they will have to be taken out.

Bull vs. Locomotive.

The Richmond Despatch not inaptly compares the course of Mr. Benton, for some time past, to that of a bull butting a locomotive. He had, in vulgar parlance, grown "too big for his breeches." He had tried the sensible experiment of setting up his own will against that of his party, and has been, as a matter of course, smashed into a thousand pieces.—For a little time, perhaps, he may have succeeded in embarrassing those who might have been his friends, but for his egotism, intolerance, brutality, and faithlessness; but now his own fate is sealed, and none so poor as do him reverence. All his coarse abuse of democratic men and measures as well as his insane and causeless vituperation of a democratic administration, passes like the idle wind. He lies a miserable wreck, useful only as an example to show how little talents or acquirements can avail unless combined with honesty, and, we might add, common decency and respect for the rights of others. His fate is a warning to shuffling and egotistical politicians. After having been a Senator for thirty years, a long-trusted leader of the Democratic party, his miserable course has left him, in his old days, high and dry upon the beach, unable to obtain a seat in either—rejected by those he attempted to betray, and without the confidence of men of any party or persuasion.

Clingman's District.

A great bugaboo has been made over the Eighth District, being that represented by Hon. T. L. Clingman, and to some mysterious inference in that District is attributed the defeat of General Dockery, as was also that of General Scott. To show the fallacy, it is only necessary to remark that Kerr's majority in the Counties of Clingman's District was 2,944, and the majority for Scott in the same District 2,678, being a difference of only 266 votes in the majority, occasioned by the extremely meagre vote in some strong Whig Counties; as a great falling off in the Democratic majority in the East had been caused by the small vote in the strong Democratic Counties of the East.

Again: The majority for General Dockery is actually larger in Clingman's District than that obtained either by Mr. Kerr or by General Scott—larger than Mr. Kerr's by 176 votes, and larger than General Scott's by 442. It is therefore evident that the result of the election is not due to "Clingman's District." It is due to the fact of an actual Democratic majority in the State. General Dockery's former District did more to defeat him than any other in the State, if we except that in which Mr. Bragg resides.

The official vote, when it does come, will show that even the same ratio of gain in Clingman's District, as General Dockery obtained in the rest of the State, whould have left him far from any hope of an election.

In all these calculations we have omitted the county of Watauga, as there is no means of comparison between the present and former votes, that county having heretofore been counted with Ashe, which is not now in the same district.

We have no wish to detract one iota from the legitimate influence of Mr. Clingman, or to refuse him the credit to which he is justly entitled, but we think it time that the erroneous impression about the dependence of the Democracy upon his district for success, should be corrected. One half the exertion made by Mr. Bragg in the mountains would have produced double the advantage had they been made down in this section. Democratic administrations of the State, as well as Democratic candidates for Governor, have been altogether too forgetful of the real strongholds of Democracy upon the Cape Fear. One half of the effort made to obtain a doubtful advantage in the mountains would have been worth a thousand votes in this section.

Summary of the News.

We really find no item of sufficient importance to stand alone, so we sum up all in a heap.

The *very* latest accounts from the election, in this State, sum up the returns as follows: Bragg, Democrat, 48,500; Dockery, Whig, 46,000—Bragg's majority 2,500. This is the largest vote ever polled in the State; that of Reid and Kerr, two years ago, amounted to 91,477, while this comes to 94,500.—The Legislative majority is 22.

The cholera seems to be making its greatest ravages at the extreme North, in Upper Canada and along the Lakes. In Montreal, Canada, there have been 1,118 deaths. A great many deaths have also taken place at Cleaveland, Chicago, Buffalo, and other places, chiefly on the track of foreign emigrants going to the West.

The powder Magazine, at Maysville, Ky., was fired on the 13th, and eight hundred kegs of powder exploded. One lady died from the effects of fright. Nobody was hurt directly by the explosion. The loss of property is estimated at fifty to one hundred thousand dollars.

The appropriations passed at the last session of Congress amount in the aggregate to $67,545,000, of which sum $14,480,000 was in the civil and diplomatic bill; $600,000 for claims, &c; $10,375,000 in the army bill; $10,000,000 for the Mexican treaty purchase; $9,851,000 for the navy; $6,500,000 for the post-office; $5,000,000 for interest on the National debt, collection of customs, &c.; $140,000 for the West Point Academy; $3,000,000 for the six new steam frigates: $2,345,000 for the Indian department; $1,900,000 for the deficiency bill; $850,000 for pensions, and $64,000 for fortifications

It is proper to remark, that of this amount $16,500,000 cannot fairly be included under current expenses. The ten millions paid to Mexico, under the treaty, and the 6,500,000 for the post-office. The first is, of course, an extraordinary item, and the post-office comes out of the receipts of the Department, which have never been counted as part of the general revenue of the country.

It is understood that the directors of the New York Crystal Palace have authorised the President of the Company to offer the building and all other property of the association at one half of the original cost.—This original cost was about $700,000. It is deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Let us buy it to put on the old theatre lot.

Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, is now on a visit to North Carolina. Mr. Charles W. Welsh has been appointed Acting Secretary in his absence.

"Know-Somethings" and "Know-Nothings."

We see allusion made, in some of the papers, to a secret political association, to be called the "Know-Somethings," in contradistinction to the "Nnow-Nothings." This Society appears to have originated in some sort of mystical, "*humanitarian*," socialistic notions, prevalent, to some extent, among a class of emigrants from the continent of Europe, and shared, to a slight extent, by certain fanatical persons in this country. We need hardly say that, to such associations we are directly opposed, as we are to all secret political associations, the essence of republican government being the fullest and freest discussion of principles and measures, by the people and the press. For this discussion, too much scope or opportunity cannot be afforded. Secrecy is always suspicious, and history establishes a fatal connection between it and despotism.

To all political associations, of foreigners or adopted citizens, as such, we are equally opposed. It is in the capacity of American citizens that these classes enjoy political rights—it is in the spirit of American citizens, knowing no other distinction or characteristic, that these rights should be exercised. The law and the constitution make no distinctions nor exceptions between citizens save in respect to the offices of President or Vice-President. The Association under the name of Know-Nothings seeks to establish such distinction, in an extra-judicial and extra-constitutional manner; therefore are we opposed to it.

Foreign News.

Rather more than the usual time appears to have elapsed since the last arrival from Europe—but that seems to afford no ground for regret, since there is really no news to be expected. It has been announced in the British Parliament that the fleets can do nothing at all against Cronstadt, Sweaborg, or Sebastopol: they cannot even touch a single Russian ship-of-war, lying in the Harbors protected by these fortresses. The allies have not as yet come in contact with the Russians on the Danube, and it hardly appears as if they are likely to do so. No blow can be struck, either in the Baltic or Black Sea, without the co-operation of land forces—and before these could be got ready and concentrated at the proposed points, the season would be over. Russia is not half whipped yet, and that is not the worst of it—it don't appear likely that she will be.

☞ "Fifteen Minutes around New York," by G. G. Foster, Esq., is the title of a 25 cent, paper cover Book, laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker. It appears to be quite amusing. DeWitt & Daverport, New York.

From the same, we have "The Youth of Jefferson, a Chronicle of College Scrapes at Williamsburg, Virginia, A. D. 1764." Redfield, 110 and 112 Nassau street, New York. A neat looking volume, of 250 pages—not too long, and apparently not tedious.

Also, from the publishers, Daniel Burgess & Co., 60 John street, New York, we have Towers' Elements of English Grammar, intended for children.—It appears to be a very simple and clearly arranged class-book, calculated to render important aid in the instruction of children. It will also be found a valuable assistant to those of more mature age whose "education" has been neglected.

Duplin County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held in the Court House, on Friday, the 4th day of August, 1854, the report of the Committee on premiums and awards was first considered, when (after a full and free interchange of opinion) the same was amended, and unanimously agreed to, viz:

For the best acre of improved upland Corn	$5 00
" " do do " do lowland do	5 00
" " do do " Sweet Potatoes	5 00
" " do do " Wheat	3 00
" " do do " Cotton	2 00
" " do do " Rye	1 00
" " do do " Oats	1 00
" " do do " Irish Potatoes	1 00
" " do do " Turnips	1 00
" " do Native Horse or Colt, Diploma and	2 00
" " do Pair Horses do "	1 00
" " do Yoke of Oxen do "	1 00
" " do Milk Cow do "	2 00
" " do Bull of improved Stock do "	2 00
" " do Hog do "	2 00
" " do Sow and Pigs do "	2 00
" " do Pig or pair of Pigs do "	2 00
" " do Bacon Ham do "	1 00
" " do Pair Chickens	1 00
" " do Specimen Country Flour do "	1 00
" " do do do Soap do "	1 00
" " do Country made Plough	3 00
" " do Waggon, Geer, Ox Cart, Yoke, each a Diploma	
" " do Grubbing Hoe, Hames, Singletree, " do	
" " do Specimen of Vegetables, fruit, flowers " do	
For the best bed Quilt (home made,) a Diploma and	2 00
" " do Counterpane " " do "	2 00
" " do Coat Pattern " " do "	2 00
" " do Pant do " " do "	1 00
" " do Vest do " " do "	50
" " do Specimen of Embroidery " " do "	2 00

With the understanding that *all other* matters in Husbandry, domestic manufacture, Agriculture, &c. &c., will be considered and properly attended to; and with the further understanding that each applicant for premiums shall give information of his process, &c.

On motion, it is agreed that the annual fair for the County be held in the village of Kenansville, on Tuesday before the next October County Court, and that John B. Hussey, Isaac B. Kelly, Patrick Merrit, and Alsey Southerland be the committee of arrangments for the fair, (one of whom is to be marshal on the occasion.)

On motion, a further number of Commissioners are appointed to examine articles exhibited, and that Messrs. William W. Miller, Stephen M. Grady, N. Bryan Whitfield, Stephen Herring and J. Quincy McGowen, be the said Committee.

On motion, the Secretary is requested to publish these proceedings at all the prominent places in the County.

JERE. PEARSALL, President.

I. B. KELLY, } Secretary.
S. M. GRADY, }

Arrival of the Cyane—Collision, &c.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The U.S. steamer Cyane arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. Mr. Fabens, U. S. Commercial Agent from Greytown, was a passenger by the Cyane. Has on board the remains of Purser Ashman. And also the body of Felix Hewlett, the boatswain, who died on the passage since leaving Aspinwall. The Cyane hove to July 26th, for steamer El Dorado, which sent on board for supply of provisions. Spoke 4th August barque Frederick Warren from Orleans to Amsterdam, in bad condition; would probably lay up.

The Boston steamer Osprey, hence for Philadelphia, came in collision with the brig Fanny last evening at the Narrows. Both vessels were injured. The steamer put back for repairs, and will be detained several days.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Aug. 15, 10 P. M.—The steamer America now fully due, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst., has not been telegraphed up to 10 o'clock to night. She may be confidently expected to-morrow.

The Cholera at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—There have been 207 deaths of cholera during the five days ending on the 12th, in this city. It is becoming quite an epidemic.

Death of Ex-Senator Downs.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Ex-Senator Downs, of Louisiana, died at Crab Orchard Springs on Monday last. He had been sick for some time.

Cholera.

NEW YORK, Aug 15.—There were 35 new cases and 21 deaths from cholera reported during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

Fugitive Slave Scene in Pennsylvania.

The Baltimore Patriot says: We have already announced by telegraphic despatch, that a slave woman belonging to a gentleman of Mississippi now on a visit to his relatives in Erie, Pa., had been 'brought up' by habeas corpus, before a Judge of that place, for the purpose of securing for her the splendid misery of "freedom," but which she had the good sense to decline. After a grave "trial," and the hurling of many a shaft of sarcasm at each other, by the counsel on either side, the Judge told the woman what he had predetermined to tell her, that she was free, and could go where she pleased, whereupon the "poor, down-trodden, and inhumanly treated" creature rose up in the court room and said: "Well, Boss," "I jist tell yer what I am; I jist want to go back to Mississippi, and dat's all I's got to say." That was plump and plain, and the court so understood it, and adjourned. The spectators, however, excepted to the decision of the Judge—they were not willing that the woman should go "where she pleased," as will be seen by the concluding paragraph of the Erie *Observer's* account of the affair, as follows:

The master then took her by the arm, when the "colored gentlemen" present made a rush at him, and there came very near being an abolition riot.—Bowie knives and pistols flew from their hiding places while the uninterested spectators, not liking the looks of such instruments, came flying through the court house windows into the street. Among the latter, the junior of the *Constitution*, the man that has been born three times, made most excellent time. Close upon his heels, like a section of hose unwinding from a cart, came his senior. Just as he landed, he clapped his hand behind him, very much as though some fellow had been applying a piece of sole leather to his person; a wag in the crowd, however, who witnessed the performance, and who, perhaps, might have been a little dry, very dryly inquired if he had broken his flask. Our contemporary didn't have time to reply, for just then two "colored ladies" foaming at the mouth with rage, landed plump at his side through the same hole, and he left like quarter horse, at the rate of 2.40.

GERALD MASSEY.—This young man is acquiring considerable reputation in England as a poet. His works have been published in London, and are soon to be brought out in this country by Ticknor & Co., of Boston. Massey, it is said, was born in 1828, of very humble parentage, his father being a laborer on a canal. His means of obtaining an education must have been very limited, from the fact of his having been put to work in the factory at the tender age of eight years. In speaking of his early youth he says: "Having to earn my own dear bread by the eternal cheapening of flesh and blood thus early, I never knew what childhood meant. I had no childhood. Ever since I can remember, I have had the aching fear of want throbbing in my heart and brow."

His prospects brightened a little however. He was taught to read the Bible, and having procured "Pilgrim's Progress;" "Robinson Crusoe," and some Wesleyan tracts, he read them with the greatest avidity, particularly the works of Bunyan. He afterwards came to London and there fell in love. Previous to this, Massey seemed to manifest very little taste for poetry, but the same arrow that pierced his heart opened in his brain a fountain from which has gushed, not the sickly effusions of cupid, but the genuine and deathless streams of poetry. The Methodist Protestant, in a biographical notice of Massey, (from which we gathered the substance of this notice,) ventures the assertion, that "If there is now in court or palace any young man in England, whose genius has more of promise to show, all things considered, than his, we should like to know who he is and what he has done."

North Carolina Election—Vote for Governor.

[NOTE.—There are several new counties, the vote of which has heretofore been counted with that of the old counties from which they had been formed. The new counties are, McDowell, counted with Burke; Catawba and Gaston, counted with Lincoln; Alamance, counted with Orange; Forsythe, counted with Stokes; Watauga, counted with Ashe; Union, counted with Anson; and Mecklenburg and Yadkin, counted with Surry. Under the new appointments these counties vote seperately.]

COUNTIES.	1853. Reid.	1853. Kerr.	1854. Bragg	1854. Dockery.
Alamance			696	597
Anson	513	1088	255	902
Ashe	916	551	556	666
Alexander	230	361	235	441
Burke	489	1216	333	751
Bertie	420	527	410	490
Bladen	631	358	620	426
Beaufort	554	847	572	910
Buncombe	684	946	562	775
Brunswick	271	343	435	416
Cumberland	1388	783	1473	904
Cabarrus	441	714	425	642
Catawba			739	310
Cherokee	551	540	.....	maj. 216
Chowan	228	249	288	245
Craven	698	597	638	599
Currituck	603	178	544	158
Caswell	1013	270	1007	220
Camden	122	488	125	461
Carterct	392	411	399	403
Chatham	980	995	1017	1137
Cleaveland	870	305	973	324
Columbus	443	198	512	304
Caldwell	196	600	219	620
Duplin	1072	190	1060	225
Davidson	746	951	679	1292
Davie	345	490	364	616
Edgecombe	1425	104	1404	155
Forsythe			897	802
Franklin	721	341	713	338
Gaston			800	138
Gates	406	363	maj. 55	.....
Greene	361	347	358	351
Guilford	480	1524	533	1615
Granville	1062	1005	1078	995
Hertford	246	360	237	306
Halifax	541	551	584	551
Hyde	408	368	.....	maj. 150
Haywood	551	368	345	350
Henderson	340	762	243	687
Iredell	393	1035	392	1256
Johnston	883	733	1034	827
Jones	240	214	230	229
Jackson			maj. 171	.....
Lincoln	1934	680	573	296
Lenoir	459	267	394	276
Mecklenburg	1421	721	1023	652
Macon	432	451	.....	maj. 161
Martin	676	260	696	299
Montgomery	209	706	145	741
Moore	646	675	605	752
Madison	168	278	696	299
McDowell			217	674
New Hanover	1542	350	1109	424
Nash	1030	84	1115	95
Northampton	586	504	641	492
Orange	1796	1528	963	1080
Onslow	696	167	596	238
Pasquotank	247	453	331	494
Pitt	649	636	725	708
Person	550	341	609	331
Perquimans	312	347	343	334
Rutherford	506	1106	621	1019
Robeson	760	693	782	679
Richmond	194	624	116	690
Randolph	439	1279	403	1378
Rockingham	1072	356	1036	317
Rowan	712	776	932	976
Surry	1376	1206	796	464
Stokes	1481	1132	636	437
Sampson	905	509	860	599
Stanley	80	896	95	800
Tyrrell	114	282	109	272
Union			727	472
Wilkes	393	1345	325	1271
Washington	297	247	245	388
Wake	1561	1102	1541	1180
Watauga			157	428
Warren	697	162	754	163
Wayne	1196	283	1145	304
Yadkin			650	758
Yancy	694	336	639	341
	48,484	42,993	47,495	44,983
	42,993		44,983	
	5,491		2,515	

The British Fleet in the Baltic.

Admiral Berkely recently made the following interesting statements in the House of Commons concerning the prosecution of the war with Russia. They were in reply to some statements of Lord Dudley Stuart.

Admiral Berkely said he could assure the noble lord that the Government were as anxious to send out gun-boats as he could be, but the matter was not so easy a one as the noble lord seemed to think.—The noble lord had been pleased to say that if twenty of these vessels were sent out to the Baltic, Cronstadt would be successfully bombarded. Now he had a letter from the gallant officer who conducted operations in the Baltic; and as he had served with that officer, he could state positively that no possible attempt would be omitted which held out the promise of getting at the enemy (Hear, hear) Sir Charles Napier said that it was not in his power to do anything with the powerful fleet which he had—and he need not tell the House that when the gallant admiral penned these words he was chafing like a lion in his den. (cheers;) but that to attack Cronstadt or Sveaborg would be certain destruction. (Hear) And what said Admiral Chads, the most scientific officer in all that related to naval gunnery of the present day. He said that after two days inspection of the forts and the ships, he found that the fortifications were far too substantial to make any impression upon, and that it would be useless to direct the fire of the ships against such masses of granite, and that as to the ships, they were so placed that it was impossible to get at them. (Hear, hear,) He would trouble the House with one more short extract from a letter of Admiral Seymour, the Captain of the Fleet, and whose business it was to see that no vessel was without everything which was required. Admiral Seymour said that he had never been at any time, in want of anything—thanks to the provident measures adopted by the Admiralty. (Cheers.) But the worst statement of all, was that with which the noble Lord, the member for Marylebone wound up his remarks, to the effect that the fleets and arsenals of Russia might have been taken before this time, had the gallant Admiral been supplied with the requisite means by the Government, and had they not received orders to hold their hands. Now in the strongest language in which man could utter his sentiments—he declared—it being his duty to draw up the orders to the Admirals—that there never had been officers who had received more *carte blanche*, to undertake what they pleased, and that, so far from their hands being tied up, the Government had encouraged them in every operation which they thought fit to attempt. (Loud Cheers.)

THE DEFALCATION AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the mint defalcations says:

Our readers will remember that two or three months since, Mr. Negus, a clerk in the Philadelphia mint, was detected in a misappropriation of a portion of the gold in the vault to which he had access, but was allowed to go scot free on confession and the restoration of the amount he fixed as the sum total of his abstractions. He occupied a high social position in Philadelphia, and was a relative of the chief authorities at the mint. No attempt was made to prosecute him, but after a week or two he came on to New York and sailed for Europe.

There is no wonder that an example involving so little danger should find imitators, and we now learn that one of the employees in the melting room of the mint has been found pilfering, and has also "resigned his place" in consequence. He is (or rather was) a poor man, and it would not do to prosecute him, after allowing the other store polished sinner to escape; so that the public will not be surprised to learn that he has been requested to "go and sin no more."—Verily, we live in a charitable and forgiving world, where crime is not too rudely punished!

A LAWYER PUZZLED.—A member of the bar says that somo time ago, a rough customer or rather a client came into his office, and began to state his case rather abruptly:

'Sir, I come to you for advice—I'm a husband in law.'

'A what!' spoke up learned counsel.

'Husband in law, sir!'

'I have never seen that defined among the domestic relations.'

'Don't you know what a husband in law is? Sir, you're no lawyer! You're an ignoramus! I'm a husband in law, but not in fact. Sir, my wife's run off.

A MONKEY SUN-STRUCK.—Among the evidences of the intense heat yesterday, says the Charleston Standard of the 2d inst., we have to notice a monkey also fell under a sun-stroke. The little fellow had been carried by his master, Mr. Francois, in his buggy to Vendue Range, and having been left standing in the buggy for a few moments to amuse himself in that busy mart, he was found prostrate. His unfortunate condition excited much interest among the bystanders. He was taken to the Lunch House, and there, after an internal application of brandy and an external application of cold water, he came to his tricks again, and has, we believe, entirely recovered.

General Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 11, 1854.

The general orders of January 4 and May 23, 1853, are hereby revoked, and from and after this date the monthly pay of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, &c., in the navy will be increased as follows:

Yeomen, in ships-of-the-line, to	$45
do. in frigates, to	40
do. in sloops, to	30
do. in vessels smaller than sloops, to	24
Armorers, in ships-of-the-line, to	30
do. in frigates, to	25
do. in sloops, to	20
Ship's steward to	30
Boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, mates and master-at-arms, to	25
Ship's cook, coxswains, quartermasters, captains of forecastle, and surgeon's stewards, to	24
Sailmaker's mates, quarter-gunners, captains of tops, captains of afterguards, captains of hold, cooper, painter, armorer's mate, ship's corporal, master of hand, cabin steward, wardroom steward, cabin cook and ward-room cook, to	20
Seamen, to	18
Musicians of 1st class, to	15
Ordinary seamen, to	14
Landsmen and musicians of 2d class, to	12
Boys, to	$8, 9, and 10

This increase will not apply to those enlisted for receiving ships and shore stations. Those now in the service who have received a bounty under the general order of May 23, 1853, will be charged with such part of the bounty as is proportioned to the unexpired term of their enlistment.

An advance of two months' pay only will be made when the recruit shall be received and duly entered on the books of some receiving ship. The other existing general regulations with regard to enlistments will continue in force.

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

Post Office Department.

The appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th of June next, out of the moneys in the Treasury, arising from the revenues of said Department, are as follows:

Transportation of mails,	$5,275,000
Compensation to Postmasters,	2,000,000
Ship, steamboat and way letters,	25,000
Office furniture in the Post Offices,	8,000
Advertising,	85,000
Wrapping-paper,	55,000
Mail-bags,	55,000
Blanks,	65,000
Mail locks, keys and stamps,	26,000
Mail depredations and special agents,	60,000
Postmaster's Clerks,	560,000
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes,	56,000
Miscellaneous,	120,000
Compilation of Post routes,	1,000
Patent of the clamshell padlock, (conditional)	5,000
Total,	$8,394,000

And an appropriation from the general Treasury of not exceeding $2,343,464, to supply any deficiency in the Post Office revenue to meet the above. The Post-master-General is directed to continue mail service between Charleston and Havana, in the months of August and September, as is now done in the other ten months of the year. He is also directed to establish a mail on the Mississippi river, from Cairo to New Orleans and from Keokuk, Iowa, to Galena, Illinois.

The Territorial Homestead Bill.

Fairness being an undoubted Whig characteristic, it is but just that some of the Whig presses should be corrected as to a misinterpretation of one of the homestead laws. It is stated that President Pierce has approved a bill granting homestead to settlers in *New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska*. This is true in regard to the territory first-named, but is not correct as to the others. New Mexico being by no means an attractive agricultural region, but sterile and out of the reach of commercial facilities, it was deemed proper by Congress to hold out inducements to settlement by grants of land, as in Oregon, but not in quantities so large.

A casual reader might be very easily misled as to the provisions of the act by merely looking at the title, which is "An act to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, *to grant donations of land to actual settlers therein*, and for other purposes." But homesteads are only actually granted in New Mexico, as the reader will perceive by a reference to the act itself.

The first section creates the office of Surveyor General *in New Mexico*, and regulates his salary and duties and the location of his office. The second section is in the following words, from which it will be seen that the Territory of New Mexico only is referred to:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to every white citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who was residing in said Territory prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and who may be still residing there, shall be and hereby is donated one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land.—And to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said Territory between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, there shall in like manner be donated one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years: *Provided, however*, That each of said donations shall include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and shall be selected by legal subdivisions within three months after the survey of the land where the settlement was made before the survey, and where the settlement was made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement has been made; and all persons failing to designate the boundaries of their claims within that time shall forfeit all right to the same.

The next sections, as far as nine, inclusive, relate solely to New Mexico, and contain all the provisions necessary for a complete bill.

The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska are not named in the act until the 10th section, which authorizes the appointment of a Surveyor General for them, but none of the sections which contain a *homestead clause*. The 11th section directs how the surveys are to be made, the 12th section regulates preemptions, and the 13th section provides for new land offices, when the Indian titles shall have been extinguished.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Revolution in Spain.

All must admit that the result of struggle for supremacy in Spain is full of interesting consequences to the United States. The fate of Cuba is deeply involved, and the acquisition of that lovely island may be one of the first fruits of the revolution, which at present seems to be in most successful progress. Rejoiced as we are at the downfall of the corrupt government of Spain, we view the result in connection with the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as most interesting and valuable to our whole confederacy—and while History teaches us to base no certain calculations on the shifting scenes of Spanish internal dissensions, we heartily trust that the incipient successful revolution in Spain may be consolidated for a few months at least, so as to allow our Government to achieve by negotiation the greatest measure of the day—the admission of Cuba under the sheltering banner of the stars and stripes. The Union says:

"Spain is without money and without credit.—France is ready, at a moment's notice, to march an army across her frontiers the instant a republic is established or an Orleans dynasty proclaimed; England, who placed Isabella on the throne, against the legitimate pretensions of Don Carlos, would not suffer his son, Montemolin, to ascend the throne, and thereby contribute to the preponderance of absolutism in the European system. In this dilemma the Spanish people have no allies. Destitute of resources, torn and distracted by contending factions, on the brink of one of those disastrous civil wars, which from their frequency and folly, seem to be the chronic affliction of her system, where is Spain to look for a solution of the problem of her present situation? Only in a frank and manly restoration of her friendly relations with the United States.

Let her at once come to an adjustment of those embarrassing questions forced upon this country by the miserable government which she has just exterminated—a government made ignominious for a degree of faithlessness to her own people scarcely more unjustifiable than its outrageous disregard of the rights of our citizens. The United States have profound interest in the independence of Spain and in her freedom from foreign dictation on the part of England and France. Every American would discover in the regeneration of her people, in the development of her internal resources, in the establishment of a free government based upon the national will, motives for a cordial and intimate alliance with a government that should be established with these objects and upon these principles."

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK.—The oldest house standing in the city of New York is the building owned by Alderman Gilford, and known as No. 122 William-street. The garden of this house, a hundred years ago extended to the stand of the East River—a gradual descent; and for many years was known and celebrated, in former days as producing the finest peaches and plums grown on this island.—The house was built of bricks, imported from Holland. Some of the timber in this house must be 120 years old if not more.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Administration and its Acts.

Under this caption the Boston Post contains a very long and remarkably able article, which we regret that we have not room for entire. No one can review the conduct of the present administration, and that of the previous Galphin dynasty, without being convinced of the firmness, efficiency and ability, with which President Fierce has carried out the long-cherished and salutary principles of the Republican party, and redeemed the promises of his noble Inaugural. In enforcing a strict and faithful economy, in cutting off the lavish and corrupting drains on the public treasury, which, under the late administration, had disgraced the nation; in enforcing a strict and industrious and energetic discharge of duty by government officials; in crushing the insidious and dangerous attacks on the treasury, embraced in the unconstitutional Lunatic and River and harbor bills; in carrying out the spirit and letter of the compromise of 1850, by securing the passage of the Nebraska bill with its repeal of the unjust and unwarranted sectional line of the Missouri compromise, and by a prompt and vigorous practical enforcement of the fugitive slave law; in settling old and troublesome difficulties with foreign powers, and the extension of free principles of commercial intercourse with one of the richest portions of the globe; in a word, both in his domestic and foreign policy, President Pierce has shown himself to be a faithful disciple of the States Rights strict construction school, a consistent and liberal champion of safe and gradual progress, a stern defender of the constitutional rights of the South, a true friend of the rights of the States and the union of the States, worthy of the applause, sympathy and support of the true patriots of the land. Especially should the South feel grateful to him for the fearless and admirable manner in which he has redeemed his pledges, and placed the ship of State on the republican track.

Among the valuable proofs of a wise and statesmanlike administration of our foreign policy, the Boston Post refers to the brilliant results of the negotiations to enlarge our commerce and to protect our rights.

1. The treaty with Mexico, by which serious difficulties of boundary have been peacefully adjusted; a right of way for interoceanic communication has been secured; a valuable acquisition of property has been gained, and thus a rupture with that country avoided.

2. The treaty with Japan, by which a new world has been opened to commerce, commenced, it is true, under the previous administration, but concluded by this.

3. A similar commercial treaty with Borneo, by which our trade in that region will derive

The Crimea.

The British government is strongly urged to carry the torch of war into the Crimea. Scarcely a day passes that the *London Times* does not press this upon the government, and in the debate in the House of Commons on the 24th ult., a sketch of which we have given, Lord John Russell, the Ministerial leader, made the significant remark that "no treaty of peace could safely be adopted which left the Emperor of Russia in the possession of a fort of the greatest strength, protecting a powerful fleet, which could at any time menace the Bosphorus." It is probable that the English and French auxiliaries in Turkey would, ere this have been on their way to the Crimea, to reduce Sebastapol, had the position of Austria been deffinitely known. Indeed, when the Convention between that power and Turkey for the occupation of the Principalities was concluded, it was thought that the long contemplated expedition to the Crimea would be immediately undertaken. But the indecision and duplicity of that power renders it necessary to maintain the large Anglo-French army near the Danube in an inglorious inactivity which exerts a more pernicious and demoralizing influence than would severe losses in the field of battle. Strong hopes are now entertained, however, based on the latest phase of the negotiations between Austria and Russia, that the auxiliaries will soon be at liberty to take the field in a quarter where they will not have to share the glories of a victory with an army of semi-barbarous troops.

The Crimea is spokeen of in some of the English papers as one of the "material guaranties" which the allies should exact from Russia as the price of peace, or as security for the future good behavior of that power, and as it is highly probable that the active operations of the allies will ultimately be transferred to that province, a brief account thereof may not be without interest. The Crimea or Crim-Tartary as it is sometimes called, is the ancient Taurica Chersonesus. It is a peninsular, extending out into the Black Sea from Southern Russia, with which it is connected by a narrow isthmus. There is probably no province in Europe which has been so often devastated and which has been the theatre of such stormy scenes of violence and bloodshed, as this unfortunate country. It is said that since the time of Herodotus (B. C. 450) it has been conquered and devastated by more than seventy different nations.—The Alens, the Goths, the Huns, the Petchengues, the Comanes and numerous other predatory tribes, in turn occupied the country. It was settled by the Crim-Tartars in 1193, who were expelled by the Crim-Tartars under a grandson of Ghengis Khan, in 1474. These predatory hords settled in the country, and were tributary to the Porte until the latter part of the last century, when Catherine II. took possession of and annexed the country to Russia.

The circumstances under which this country was annexed to Russia forcibly illustrate the aggressive policy of the Muscovite. Catherine II. inherited from Peter the Great a strong desire for territorial acquisition on the Black Sea, and like that monarch indulged in dreams of extending her empire to the Bosphorus. She coveted the Crimea, and deliberately provoked a war with the Turk, who, defeated and humiliated, was forced to conclude the treaty of Kainardji in 1774. The terms of this treaty were dictated by Russia, which power secured among other important concessions, the navigation of the Black Sea and Mediterranean, established a hind of protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia, which was subsequently strengthened, and forced the Porte to acknowledge the independence of the Crimea. Of the treaty of Kainardji, the Baron de Thugut, the representative of Austria said: "This treaty is a model of ability on the part of Russia diplomatists and a rare example of simplicity on the part of the Turkish negotiators. By the terms of this treaty Russia will remain the mistress, and will be at liberty, whenever she shall think the opportunity fitting, to make descents upon the shores of the Black Sea. From her new frontier of Kertsch she will be enabled, at forty-eight hours notice, to conduct an army to the very walls of Constantinople." Simple as were the Turks, in the estimation of Baron de Thugut, for granting such concessions, Austria was still more simple for allowing her powerful neighbor to obtain such a material advantage, not only without remonstrance, but with actual approval. It is stated that her representatives the Baron de Bruck, assisted in drawing up the treaty. This is not the only time that Austria has allowed herself to be made the tool of her grasping neighbor, and has blindly aided in the accomplishment of her ambitious projects.

But the independence of the Crimea by no means satisfied the wishes of the ambitious Catharine, and she soon, in violation of the faith of her recent treaty, deposed the reigning Khan, who was in the interests of the reigning Sultan, and established upon his throne his brother, who for some years had been detained a hostage at St. Petersburg. The new Khan was surrounded by Russian officers, who had been introduced expressly to make him obnoxious to the people, and Russian emmissaries stirred up an insurrection. By this artful policy the empress Catharine obtained an excuse to march an army into the disturbed province. The most atrocious cruelties were perpetrated by the Russians upon the inhabitants, and the country was virtually conquered, and its Khan nominally pensioned off and sent into retirement. The independence of Crimea was thus effectually subverted, and the country was annexed to Russia in 1783.

The population of Crimea is about 200,000, of whom not far from one half are Tartars who profess the Mohammedan faith. These remains of a once powerful tribe are wasting away under the oppressive rule of the Muscovite. The country is one of the most beautiful and productive on the face of the globe, and yet, according to a recent traveller, "whole tracts, susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and one producing abundantly, are now lying waste; their manufactories deteriorating, their territorial wealth destroyed, their noble families becoming extinct, their poor ground down by Russian tax-gatherers, and swindled out of their substance by dishonest officials."

The latest accounts from this unhappy country state that there exists among the inhabitants a discontent bordering on hostility against the Russians. The trade of the country is ruined by the war, and the inhabitants, who only live by maritime industry, are reduced to the utmost misery. The fortress of Kerson had been nearly destroyed by fire, kindled, as it was believed, by the malcontents, and it is said that when an opportunity shall offer, the entire province will rise in arms against its oppressors.

The greatest obstacle which the allies would encounter in wresting the Crimea from the relaxing grasp of Russia, would be the reduction of Sebastopol. The strength of this fortress is well known and it would doubtless successfully resist any attack by sea. There would be no difficulty, however, in landing any number of men to the south of the town, where there are no less than six convenient bays which are unprotected. The roads across the Crimea are wretched, and during eight months of the year, in spring, fall and winter, and the dreary steppes in the northern part of the province are almost impassable for large bodies of troops. The reduction of Sebastopol, if the allies should set about it with zeal and energy, would be only the work of time. Invested by land, and blockaded by sea, the garrison would not long hold out without a strong prospect of relief. Sebastopol taken, the subjugation of the Crimea would be an easy task, and in such an eventuality the allies, if they are fully determined to cripple Russia, will probably restore the Porte to the possession of its ancient territory.—*Boston Journal.*

ABUNDANT CROPS IN EUROPE.—The intelligence from all parts of Europe relative to the fine and abundant crops, is causing the prices of breadstuffs to fall very fast in the markets of that country.

In great Britain the corn crops were never better or the growth greater. France has wheat crops the present season superior in quality and larger in quantity than in former years. On the continent the crops are extensive and the markets are not only dull but fast declining. A circular from Rostook calculates on a large yield, at least one-fourth above the usual average of other corn. There are the same prospects in the Baltic districts, and accounts are extremely favorable from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. In Prussia there are excellent prospects of a great yield, and at Smyrna the grain is unusually plentiful. In Egypt the prices have greatly fallen, and at Alexandria the corn is most abundant. In the Principalities the corn is being cut by the Russians, but in Bulgaria the harvest is most abundant on the whole. Potatoes promise to be abundant. In spite of war there seems to be an abundance of the elements which give impulse to industry and make manufactures flourish.

A DELICATE APPETITE.—It is reported that at Horsbay, Eng., on a recent Saturday night a certain man ate nine rabbits and couple of ducks for supper and beat his wife for not providing him with some beefsteak for the same meal.

N. P. Willis.

Mr. N. P. Willis, long known as among the most pleasing writers of this country, is dying of consuption. In the last number of the Home Journal, he takes formal leave of his readers and his vocation in a letter of great beauty, and of pathetic interest.—We quote below a brief passage of this letter, in which the dying man with a philosophy truly admirable, seeks consolation and elevation of spirit even from that fatal power which is absorbing his life:

But consumption mourned over as it is, seems to me a gentle untying of the knot of life, instead of the sudden and harsh tearing asunder of its threads by other disease—a tenderness in the destroying angel, as it were, which greatly softens, for some, his inevitable errand to all. It is a decay with little or no pain, insensible almost in its progress, delayed, sometimes, year after year, in its more fatal approaches. And it is not alone in its indulgent prolonging and deferring, that consuption is like a blessing. The chords which it first loosens are the coarser ones most confining to the mind. The weight of the material senses is gradually taken from the soul with the lightening of their food and the lessening of their strength. Probably, till he owns himself an invalid, no man has ever given the wings of his spirit room enough—few, if any, have thought to adjust the ministerings to body and soul so as to subdue the senses to their secondary place and play. With illness enough to distress or weaken—with consumption in other words, as most commonly experienced—the mind becomes conscious of a wonderfully new freedom and predominance. Things around alter their value. Estimates of persons and pursuits strangely change. Nature seems as newly beautiful as if a film had fallen from the eyes. The purer affections, the simpler motives, the humbler and more secluded reliances for sympathy, are found to have been the closets-linked with thoughts bolder and freer. Who has not wondered at the cheerfulness of consumptive persons? It is because, with the senses kept under by invalid treatment, there is no "depression of spirits." With careful regimen and the system purified and disciplined, life, what there is of it, is in the most exilerating balance of its varied proportions. Death is not dreaded where there is, thus, such a conscious breaking through of the wings of another life, and higher.

A SILENT SEA CAPTAIN.—Capt. Stone, of the steamer Canada, now in this port, is probably the most silent man afloat. Sailors who have been with him many months, say they never heard him speak. He writes his orders to his officers, and if they fail in carrying them out, he reprimands them in writing. Yet he has the reputation of being one of the most skilful and prudent captains of the Cunard line, and remarkable for his powers of personal endurance.—When at sea he rarely leaves the deck, night or day, more than an hour at a time, and nothing appears to escape his notice. Still he does not speak, either to his officers or passengers. On a recent passage two wags, who were passengers in his ship, noticed this peculiarity, and at dinner one day were quite eloquent upon the blessings of speech, and then, by way of contrast, expressed their deepest commiseration for dumbies. One of the wags was so overcome by his feelings that he deliberately took an onion from his pocket and applied it to his right eye, while he gazed at Capt. Stone with the left. "Poor, dear gentleman," he sobbed, as the tears followed the onion. "I wonder if he is deaf as well as dumb."—This was too much for the passengers, who burst into a roar of laughter, in which Capt. Stone joined heartily as the rest. When order was restored, he said, "Gentlemen and Ladies, or Ladies and Gentlemen, I acknowledge that I appear to a disadvantage by not speaking more than I do; but what would you have me to say? It is my constant care to see that you are properly attended to in every particular. What more can you desire? After this effort, he resumed silence, and has not been known to speak since.—*Boston Atlas.*

CATTLE GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—The great drain of cittle from the States, for California, it is feared, will continue for a long time to have a serious effect on prices here. To show the immense numbers driven over land to California, we extract the following from the Sacramento Union, received by the last arrival:

"The amount of stock on the way from Salt Lake is very considerable. Mr. Kinkhead's train consisted of 1,000 head of cattle, 100 mules, 50 wagons, and upwards of 100 men, women and children.—These are now crossing the Sierra Nevada by the Carson route. Holliday and Warner have 700 head of cattle and 30 mules; Middleton 800 sheep and 300 head of cattle; Kew 300 head of cattle; McDonald and Adams 270, and McCauslind 400. These are all in the mountains on their way hither. Herritt was to start with 200 cattle on the 13th instant; Montgomery with 600 head; Nahl, and Wisely, and McLelland, with cattle, and Rucker with 2500 sheep, were passed at Stony Point, on the Humboldt.

At the thousand Spring Valley, beyond the Humboldt, passed Ely and Meshan, on the 14th ult., with 300 head of cattle, and on Green river, Yates, of St. Louis county, Mo., with 800 or 900 sheep. Geo. Watson was seen on the Humboldt with eight or nine hundred cattle and seven hundred sheep. Mr. Eaton came in on the 29th, with three hundred head of cattle. The same disease prevails among the stock on Carson river which was so fatal last season.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.—In New Mexico, at some time during the last two years, Captain A. B., of the first dragoons, commanding company ——, had been stationed about forty miles from a small post commanded by Lieutenant O. B., of the infantry. One day captain B. concluded to ride over and give his neighbor a call; so throwing himself athwart a noble horse, he started, and after a hard gallop—forty miles is a respectable ride you know—he arrived at O. B.'s tent just as the drummer was performing that popular air, "Oh, the roast beef of Old England." Reigning in his horse and shaking hands with O. B, who came forth to greet him, "on hoshitable thought intent," he said, "Well, Lawrence, been to dinner?" "No, I hav'n't," was the reply, "just going, come in, come in." "Devilish glad of it," said Capt. B., dismounting, "never was so hungry in all my life." "Well, come in," said O. B., and they went in accordingly, and took seats at a small uncovered pine table, on which a servant shortly placed a large tin pan full of boiled rice, and a broken bottle half full of mustard. The captain looked desparingly around—there was nothing else. "Abe," said O. B., as he drew the tin pan towards him, "are you fond of boiled rice?" "Well, no," said Abe, somewhat hesitatingly, "I can't say that I am—very—Lawrence." "Ah," replied Lawrence, coolly, "*well just help yourself to the mustard!*"—"He was from South Carolina," said B., when he told his story, "and they eat rice down there, somewhat."

DEATH OF THE NOTORIOUS JOAQUIN.—The Placer (California) Democrat thus describes the death of this celebrated bandit, after a long pursuit by a party of Rangers, under Lieut. Byrnes. "They (the bandits) were encamped on the bank of the Rio Contura, at its sink. They were mistaken as to the character of their approaching enemies—supposing the Rangers to be mustang catchers—until Brynes was within fifteen feet of Joaquin, to whom he cried out "Joaquin, I have got you at last." Joaquin made no reply, but immediately mounted a beautiful bay mare and attempted to ride off. Capt. Byrnes shot at him and several others followed suit. A running fight now took place. Muriati retreated to a high bank; three of the men followed; his animal was very fast, until Mr. White shot her in the leg with his rifle, which so disabled her as to prevent her traveling.—Joaquin now dismounted, threw up his hands, and cried out in Spanish, "Don't shoot again—I am dead." He immediately fell on his face, and died almost instantaneously—having received at least half a dozen balls in his body. The others were fighting in another direction. Three-fingered Jack and three others were killed, and one taken to Martinez, where he was hung.

"FASHIONABLE PANTALOONS.—The Courier des Etats Upis says: "We saw, yesderday, in Broadway a young gent complacently promenading the fashionable side, and proud in the possession of the first pair of trowsers of a new pattern. The ground tint was gray; from the right boot arose a design representing the heights of Gibraltar, the waistcoat waiving from the summit of a lofty tower. The left boot serve as a base for Mount Vesuvius, in a state of eruption: torrents of lava rolled down the face of the mountain, inundating the valleys in the region of the knees The gentleman was rewarded for this exhibition by the curious attention of a crowd of street boys, who followed in the rear of the moving panorama!

A TOUGH STORY.—Jules Lecompte tells the following story to *L'Independence Belge*:

Madame X. Y., has a very short burst—sufficiently large standing, very little sitting, and disappearing in a deep arm-chair. In a drawing-room, maugre the use of low seats, she can pick out a higher chair, and thus avoid an unhappy comparison with women seated in ordinary. But at table danger is inevitable. There all the seats are alike, and all the worse for short busts! Madame X. Y., so disproportioned, finds the plate up to her chin; and, obliged to raise her elbows in order to eat, she assumes the most ungraceful attitudes; while at home, aided by a chair somewhat elevated, she is enthroned to advantage—her pretty bust not disappearing under the cloth.

What, then, was to be done to render her more attractive? To have always at hand a cushion and floorings piled to raise her up—possibly when she goes to the piano—but on the sofa and at table?—In this extremity, Madame X. Y., conceived the following ingenious method: She had made by her upholsterer a little round cushion, about five or six inches thick, under pressure. She then caused it to be fastened by her faithful waiting woman to an elastic brace, leaving off all other *tournure*. She can hook it to whatever desired spot. When she moves about, she is like the rest of the world; but when she wishes to sit down, by a movement, well-studied, she knows how to arrange the cushion so as to be well upon it—so well that she defies all seats and all rivals.

THE GUANO TRADE.—Towards the close of the late session of Congress, the special committee of the House of Representative, to which was referred the memorial of two thousand citizens of Delaware, praying the government of the United States to effect some arragement with Peru, by which, for a just and proper equivalent, the Peruvian government will either cede to the Unite States one of her guano islands, or, by removing the existing restrictions upon American vessels engaged in the guano trade, place the trade in that article upon a more just and liberal basis, made an able report on the subject.

Three successive administrations have made efforts to induce Peru to enter into more liberal commercial treaties with the government of the United Statee;—but such efforts, strong as they were, have been unsuccessful. With a knowledge of these facts, and the reasons which have conduced them, the committee feels authorised to recommend that the President of the United States again invite the Peruvian government to treat, with the specific right of our merchants to purchase guano, like other products of Peru, upon her own soil, and upon the terms of the most favored nation. They also report a bill imposing impost duties on a sliding scale, upon the Chincha Islands guano.—*Wash. Sent*

"People are too much given to slander," said Mrs. Partington, solemnly, as she took her hands out of some gingerbread she was making, and held them over the pan as if she was invoking a blessing on the savory mass. She turned half round as she spoke, and Mrs. Sled, who was busy with her sewing, looked up. "Why will people indulge in calomel," continued she, "and give opproprious names, when they could go along in peace and harmony with consciences voiding offence. Whole neighborhoods are so into a blaze by scandaliars and tale bearers, and envy is to the bottom of it, six times out of five.—Some folks can't bear to see some folks prosper.—Now, if I know my own heart, I don't b'lieve I've got a single enviable quality, and I thank heaven for it."—*Boston Post.*

☞ THE BRETHREN OF BLACK RIVER DIVISION No. 173, S. of T., respectfully invite the neighboring Divisions, and the public generally, to participate in celebrating their fourth Anniversary, at Black River Chapel, on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Several well known Temperance Orators are expected. A. J. HAWLY, R. S. *pro tem.*

August 18th, 1854 50-1t*

HOLLOWAY is the Largest Dealer in Medicines in the World, and his Pills and Ointment are among the best in the World. This fact will be attested by the numerous certificates from every section of this and the old Country. Their popularity is entirely owing to their efficacy. He expends upwards of $200,000 per annum in placing his business before the people in every quarter of the Globe, and keeps upwards of 2,000 foreign newspapers at his Establishment in London, in each of which his Advertisements are inserted, a proof that the virtue the medicines possess, are appreciated in every quarter of the Globe.—*Albany Transcript.*

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAYS OF
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

☞ We the undersigned, having made trial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and liver complaint, that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public, and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects. MRS. HILL, East Troy.

MRS. STEVENS, West Troy.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Diver Pills, now before the public.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It is an undeniable fact that the rights of Women; by our existing Laws, are unprotected and abused It has also recently been discovered, that Women have a right to protect their GLOSSY RINGLETS, this can be done, by using *Emerson's American Hair Restorative*, a sure cure for BALDNESS, and to prevent the Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of the Agents. Price $1,00 in large Bottles. Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Drugist, Wilmington, N. C.

August 18th, 1854

OUR BOOK BINDERY.

OUR Book-Bindery is now complete in every article necessary to turn out work in a handsome and substantial style. Mr. Phillip Heinsberger, under whose charge our Bindery is placed, is a master workman, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our customers. People in this section of country now have an opportunity to procure binding with little or no trouble; and it rests entirely with the public whether the establishment shall be made permanent or not. We have done our part, and now look for the reward, which we hope to receive at the hands of a generous public, who have heretofore so liberally paronized us from the time of our location in Wilmington.

Our Bindery is in the building immediately South of the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street. Work may be left at the Journal Office, or at the Bindery

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, June 14, 1854.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

☞ NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, having resolved to retire from business, hereby informs the public that the firm of JOHN DAWSON & CO. has been dissolved.

He feels, however, that he cannot make this announcement without tendering to the citizens of Wilmington, and his customers generally, his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have so uniformly and continuously extended to him, through a long series of years.

His successors in business are Messrs. ANDREW MACLEAN and JAMES I. McCALLUM, for whom he solicits a continuance of the custom and confidence of his friends, and at whose store he can be found for the present, engaged in settling the affairs of the late partnership with which he was connected. JOHN DAWSON.

July 17th, 1854 267-1w46-4t

WIDE AWAKES.

TWO Cases new styles opened this day at the Emporium.

C. MYERS.

Aug. 18.

UMBRELLAS.

NOW Opening one Case assorted Umbrellas, at the Eporium.

C. MYERS.

Aug. 18.

LIGHT SOFT HATS.

CORD and Tassel trimmed Puritan Hats White Nankeen and Grey, Black Trimmed Wide Awakes, and all the latest styles of soft Hats introduced, of all colors and shapes. We have an extensive assortment, and are confident of suiting all who may want a light soft and Fashionable Hat.

Aug. 18. C. MYERS.

DIED.

In this town on the 12th inst., Mr. GEORGE CHRISTKAU, a native of Germany, aged about 30 years.

Suddenly, on the 15th inst., at South Washinhton, Mr. WILLIAM H. HANSLEY, of this town.

In Onslow county, on the 30th June last, ELEANOR WALTON, wife of John Walton, jr., in the 35th year of her age.

In this town, at half-past 12 o'clock, on yesterday morning, JOHN EDWARD HAWKINS, aged 5 years and 2 months, only child of Edward H. and Henrietta Hawkins.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—August, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 14.—Barque Samuel Train, ——, from New York, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Joanna Ward, Westerlund, from Charleston, to Anderson & Savage.

Schr. Richmond, Davis, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Jno. Banks.

15—Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Aug. 15.—Steamer Sun, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

16.—Steamer Spray, Price from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 16—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

17—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Aug. 15.—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for New River, by Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Constitution, Kelly, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

Aug. 14.—Schr. Araminta, Andrews, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 75 bales cotton, 35,368 feet lumber.

16.—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Ben. Harrison, Spencer, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Powell, Davis, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 173 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1633 do. rosin.

Steamer Sun, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

Aug. 17—Schr. Champion, Chadwich, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY MAYER, JOSEPH MAYER & FEISTE MAYER, under the style and firm of Mayer & Co., is this day disolved by mutual consent. H. MAYER,
J. MAYER,
August 12th, 1854. F. MAYER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Mayer & Co, will please make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having claims against the said firm will please present them for settlement. HENRY MAYER,
JOSEPH MAYER.

Aug. 12th, 1854. 50-1m

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, MARY C. KORNEGAY, HAVING LEFT my bed and board without just cause, this is to caution the public against crediting her on my responsibilty as I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting. I also forwarn any person from harboring her or protecting her, under the penalty of the law.

THOS. H. KORNEGAY.

August 18 1854 50-3t*

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPTALISTS.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his place for sale, containing 162 Acres of Land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house; a large and convenient Warehouse; a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses; a good Still—20 Bbls. capacity, recently set on the most approved plan, all necessary fixtures and good sheds—all in order for running. The Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little expense, less than boating expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods sold a year to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres of fine farming land, a part of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, harness and Road Wagon; I two-horse Wagon nearly new, with iron axles, and set on eliptic springs, made expressly for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. Also, present stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly every variety of goods. I would like to sell all together and give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to give me a call If the Goods are not disposed of before, the stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the 10th of October.

Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.

W. J. PARKER.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will make payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given on back standing notes and accounts.

Aug. 7, 1854. 50*tf

NOTICE.

OWNER WANTED—For SIX BASKETS CHAMPAIGNE, per Packet Schr. "M. E. Wells," from N. Y., August 8th, 1854, now lying in my Warehouse

Aug. 17] T. C. WORTH.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in consequence of bad health, has been compelled, in justice to himself, to sell his stock of GOODS and quit business. In doing so, however, he cannot do otherwise than to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage they have given him for the last nine years; and hopes he may so far recover, in a short time, as to enable him again to resume business, which, if circumstances will justify him, he will be ready and willing to do. Those indebted to him will confer a favor by calling and settling up, either by cash or note—the former mode would be preferred. To his creditors he would say, as the sailor did of the chain cable, that although badly *bent* that was no evidence of its being *broken*, but thinks that with ordinary luck in making collections, he will be able, in a short time, to pay up in full.

Messrs. H. M. & J F. Bishop being his successors, he would bespeak for them the friendship and patronage of his old customers. WM. B. JONES.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 16, 1854. 294-12t—50-2t

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.

Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

NOTICE.

All fire arms left with us for repairs previous to 1850, if not called for and taken away by the 1st of Oct. next, will be sold at public auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

POLLEY & HART.

August 10th, 1854 49-5t.

FOSTER'S NEW YORK.—Fifeen minutes around New York, by G. G. Foster, author of "New York by Gas Light," "Celio," &c. Just published, for sale by

Aug. 15 S. W. WHITAKER.

PACKING TRUNKS.—A new lot per Schr. Lamartine, now opening at the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market street.

NOW RECEIVING.—A good assortment of PATENT YOKE FRENCH WRISTBAND SHIRTS. Call and get your supply at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

MESS PORK.—50 bbls. City Mess Pork, in store, and for sale by T. C. WORTH.

FULTON MARKET BEEF—

1 bbl. Family Beef;
4 half-bbls. Family Beef;
5 quarter-bbls. " "
1 half-bbl. Beef Tongues. For sale by

August 17th, 1854] QUINCE & COWAN.

Herald and Commercial copy.

NEW BOOKS.—Life on the Plains, and at the Diggings. Being scenes and adventures of an overland route to California, by A. Delano. Received and for sale at the New Book store by J. T. MUNDS.

PERSONS and Pictures from the Histories of France and England. From the Morman conquest to the fall of the Stuarts, by Henry William Hubert. Received and for sale at the New Book store by J. T. MUNDS.

NANETTA and her Lovers.—A tale of Normandy, by Talbot Graymand. Received and for sale at the New Book store by J. T. MUNDS.

THE Whimsical Woman—by Emily Carlen, author of one year of Wedlock Brides of Omberg &c. &c. For sale at the New Book store by J. T. MUNDS.

ST. AUGUSTINE.—The Life and Labors of St. Augustine, translated from the German of Dr. Philip Schaff, Professor of Theology at Mercersburg, Pa., by the Rev. T. C. Porter. Just published, for sale at

Aug. 15th, 1854 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

CORN.

4000 BUSHELS, A PRIME ARTICLE, MEASURE warranted 4 pecks to the bushel. For sale in lots to suit by T. C. WORTH,

Aug. 16, 1854.—293-tf Walker's Wharf.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON AND LARD.—5000 lbs. good N. C. Bacon, hog round; 2,500 lbs. prime N. C. Lard, in kegs. Just received per Railroad and for sale by

Aug. 15. J. HATHAWAY & SON.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY—A few more of those Extra Super. Sole Leather TRUNKS and VALISES, large and small sizes. Those of our customers waiting for the same, can now be supplied. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

SMITH FLOUR, in whole and half bbls. from NEW WHEAT, just received and for sale by

Aug. 11th FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CORN.—1200 bushels Western Corn, in Sacks, for sale by

Aug. 14th, 1854 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	26
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	5 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.17	@	18
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Cuba	.00	@	00
Rio	.10	@	12½
St. Domingo	.12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	9½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.	0 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.20	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 25	@	6 50
Mackerel, No. 1	00	@	00
do. No. 2	0	@	0 00
do. No. 3	6	@	6 50
do. No. 4	6	@	6 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,		@	0 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	8 62½	@	8 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	85	@	90
Oats	60	@	70
White Beans	1 10	@	1 25
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 25
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4½	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 35	@	1 50
Northern	1 20	@	1 35
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.36	@	37
N. E. Rum	.40	@	42
Gin	.40	@	45
Brandy	.42	@	45
do Apple	.65	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	.00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.21	@	22
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	0
Wrought	.10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	3 30
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 30
Hard	0 00	@	0 00
Tar	0 00	@	3 12½
Pitch	0 00	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1,	1 75	@	2 25
do. No. 2,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3,	1 00	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	.00	@	45
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	1 95
Linseed, raw	00	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	0 00	@	1 50
Irish, do	0 00	@	2 00
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12½	@	13
Middlings	10	@	10½
Shoulders	9½	@	10
Hog round	10½	@	11

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

The Election News.

Our neighbor of the Herald was rather too fast yesterday, in its vaporing over an Apochryphal despatch from Columbia, South Carolina. The Journal is in no danger of swallowing its announcement of the certain election of Mr. Bragg, and that, too, in all probability, by a larger majority than claimed for him. Positive returns from the West, received at Raleigh, on Thursday night, place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. A telegraphic despatch, received here yesterday, stated that the returns indicate a gain for Mr. Bragg in the mountains. His majority is calculated at 2,000. The same despatch puts down the Legislature at 30 Democrats and 20 Whigs, in the Senate; 63 Democrats and 57 Whigs, in the House—making a majority of 16, on joint ballot. Letters received last night are even more favorable.—69 Counties have been heard from, in which Bragg's majority is 2,468; the 13 Counties to be heard from, cannot affect the result, nor materially alter the figures. By this account, the Legislature is figured up as follows: Senate—Democrats 30, Whigs 20; Commons—Democrats 64, Whigs 56. Democratic majority in the Senate 10, in the House 8; Democratic majority on joint ballot 18. What does the Herald now think of its "own conclusion of the whole matter, that General Dockery is Governor elect of North Carolina?" We would suggest to our "funny" neighbor, to be a little more sure of its ground, before it talks of the Journal and Standard swallowing their "blatant exultations." The Journal is not in the habit of indulging in "blatant exultation;" but it is pretty generally correct in its calculations about election news, and does not express such groundless "conclusions" as that of the Herald, "that General Dockery is Governor elect of North Carolina." We leave that paper to swallow its "conclusions," as best it may. How it may get through with that rather unpleasant operation, is none of our business. It is enough for us, that *ours* are correct: it is enough for us, to feel that our party has carried everything. We feel neither desire nor necessity for crowing over the defeated party.—It is some consolation to know that they are, by this time, too well accustomed to defeat to feel it very severely.

By the way, Mr. Woodfin, the great Whig gun of the mountains, who was run by that party for the United States Senate, during the last session of the Legislature, has been defeated, by Mr. Coleman, Democrat.

This news is perfectly authentic and reliable, and we hope will set the matter at rest. Whatever slight changes the official returns, as well as those from the remaining 13 counties, may make in the figures, they cannot change, or materially affect, the general result. Bogus despatches from Columbia, or letters from Salem, via South Carolina, are at a discount.—Let us now turn to other matters, and leave the election to take care of itself. It seems, after all, that our little doggerel about nominating General Dockery, and thereby smashing the crockery, was not without point, and the point becomes sharper and more penetrating every day. Our Whig cotemporaries did not like the rhyme at first. We don't suppose they like it any better now. There was a great deal more truth than poetry in it. Will the Fayetteville Argus please bring out the "baby-waker?" We have some few scores to settle, and now, that the election is over, we will do so at our leisure.—*Daily Journal 12th inst.*

Summary of the News.

We put the election news from this State in our general summary, not being inclined to give it a separate notice, now that all the excitement is over.—The Washington Union, of yesterday, has a telegraphic despatch, just received, which thus sums up the whole matter:

"Bragg's (Dem.) majority over Dockery (Fed.) is 2,025. The Senate, composed of 50 members, has 30 Democrats to 20 Whigs. The House, composed of 120 members, has 65 Democrats to 55 Whigs, making 20 majority on joint ballot. The land of Macon has done well."

There is such a thing as running matters in the ground. The "Know-Nothings," for instance, having obtained power in Philadelphia, are busy turning out various persons, simply upon sectarian grounds. Two ladies, a Miss McCuen and a Miss Winslow, teachers in the Reed street Grammar School, in that city, have recently been dismissed, for the openly-avowed reason that they were members of the Catholic Church, there being no other charge alleged against them. Now, if the object be, as we suppose it is, to restrain the growth of that denomination, the measures adopted to effect that end are, in the highest degree, impolitic—as everybody, who knows anything, must be aware that nothing so tends to the growth of any body, as even the appearance of persecution or proscription. Why, even the Mormons owe much of their growth to the violent course of the people of Illinois and Missouri towards them. The idea of absolute prohibition, or the Maine Liquor Law, somehow connected with the Temperance movement, in this State, has, we feel certain, injured the cause, and, perhaps, postponed, if not actually defeated, the hopes of proper and necessary reformatory legislation, of a moderate character, which nearly everybody is willing to admit is called for by the wants of the community. The conclusion is, that over-zeal is injurious to any cause, good, bad or indifferent.

The telegraph is a great institution, but far from reliable. It somehow always contrives to mix up election news so far as to be of no value at all. We notice this particularly in the case of this State—not one despatch to be found in the columns of papers abroad making an approximation to the truth. It is also a little strange that the telegraph always gives the election to the Whigs, until the actual news by mail has rendered it impossible any longer to keep it up. That is a peculiarity of the lightning line.—The telegraphic news from Missouri and Iowa is pretty much of this character. At present, all the returns appear one way. In a few days it is possible that their complexion may be changed.

Mr. L. Badger has retired from the editorial control of the Portsmouth (Va.) *Globe*. The paper will be conducted hereafter by his former partner, Mr. Hyde, to whom, as also to the retiring editor, we wish much success.—*Daily Journal 14th inst.*

Elections in other States.

The reports by telegraph indicate a Whig-anti-Nebraska, Maine Liquor law victory in that State.—The returns are not full, but their general complexion is unfavorable to the Democrats.

The election, to supply the vacancy in the Virginia Congressional delegation, has resulted in the election of Charles L. Lewis, Democrat, by 500 majority. The vacancy, we believe, was in the Wheeling District.

Col. Benton has been defeated for Congress, in Missouri, by Mr. Kennett, Whig. He was a candidate in the St. Louis District.

The Greytown Affair.

It is strange the distorted views apparently taken of things by rabid opponents of any administration, or, indeed, of any party, and the miserable and insufficient grounds upon which charges will be trumped up. The Greytown affair is a case in point. A lawless set of scoundrels, setting at defiance the government of Nicaragua, to which the territory belonged, had squatted down at the port of San Juan, and over them the British government, assuming a "protectorate," fraudulent on the face of it—had set up a miserable, drunken, and naked negro, and called him King of the Mosquito Territory, with a view of gradually consolidating their own authority, in the person of their unclothed puppet, over the Isthmus, and thus controling the most available transit route between the two oceans.

This Greytown had no right to be treated as a portion of a civilized nation, nor was its chastisement any more an act of war than would be the punishment of a band of Malay pirates or outlaws. The inhabitants had acted time and again with insolence and injustice towards American travelers and citizens—had set at defiance the government—treated every remonstrance or demand for satisfaction with contempt. They had shown themselves amenable to no law, and open to no reason; and it became necessary, for the public good, that their lawless settlement should be broken up.

All the noise made about the weakness of the party punished, is only so much flummery. The public law, which punishes malefactors, is not to be diverted from its course, simply because the condemned criminal is not able, finally, to set justice at defiance.

Will the British government take up the quarrel of heroutlaws? or will it sustain the belligerent course of the "Jolly" Commander of the Brig-of-War Bermuda? The British government will do no such thing; neither will the United States allow the claim for damages set up by the British Minister, on behalf of persons whom he styles British subjects. We give, below, some of the subsequent proceedings at San Juan, or Greytown, with sundry jolly proclamations, by the Commander of the Bermuda, *after* the Cyane had left:

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—*Further particulars.*—The New York papers contain the following account of the proceedings of British authorities after the departure of Commander Hollins, of the Cyane.—We quote from the Express:

"On the 18th of July, the day after Captain Hollins took his departure from San Juan, Com. Jolly, of the British brig Bermuda, went to San Juan, and put up two proclamations, copies of which are given below. On the 19th he came to Punto Arenas and left two proclamations, but one of them was worded different from the one put up in San Juan; instead of the words 'cowardly and wanton,' he had 'cruel.' He also stated that he would send after the cannon that was taken from San Juan and placed here by Captain Hollins, of the Cyane. The same day he went to San Juan, and with a pencil altered the proclamation so as to correspond with the one left here, and signed his name in pencil as having been altered by him. A correspondent of the Times says: On the 20th inst. he sent a force of marines to take the brass cannon, which he says belongs to Great Britain, and was left for the potection of San Juan; he took it under protest of the United States, commercial agent. He has proclaimed martial law, and blockaded the port, and told the pilot, an American, that he was risking his life by going out for any vessel without his permission, and was about to put him in irons for having gone out to bring in the American brig Reveille, which arrived here on the 20th instant.

(This statement, it will be seen, is substantially a flat contradiction of Capt. Tinklepaugh's assurance that the report of blockade was utterly untrue.)

PROCLAMATION.—(Copy.)

In consequence of the non-existence of all civil authority in this city of Greytown, (caused by the late outrage,) I, being charged, as far as my power extends, with the protection of lives and property, do hereby proclaim the city and territory of Greytown, as described by its constitution, under "martial law."

Given under my hand on board her Majesty's schooner Bermudo, at Greytown, Mosquito, this 18th day of July, 1854.

A. D. JOLLY,
Lieutenant and Commander.

PROCLAMATION.—(Copy.)

It having been brought to my notice that, in consequence of the late (cowardly and wanton) cruel outrage committed by the United States ship Cyane, many depredations and thefts have been committed on the property necessarily left unguarded, I hereby proclaim that any person brought before me with sufficient proof of having committed such thefts or depredations shall be severely flogged on board her Majesty's ship Bermuda, under my command.

Given on board her Majesty's ship Bermuda, at Greytown, this 18th day of July, 1854.

A. D. JOLLY,
Lieutenant Commanding.

The commander of the British war vessel Espeigle, that had just arrived in the harbor when the Star of the West left, had declared it his intention to hold Punto Arenas as security for the conduct of Captain Hollins, and that he will protect it till something can be arranged between the two governments. He says the Point is a part of the city of San Juan.

California.

We have before us a file of the San Francisco Commercial Advertiser, from the 10th to the 14th July, inclusive, from which we are unable to glean anything of interest. The topics are nearly of the same nature, and treated in pretty much the same way, as those in our Atlantic City papers. It seems there is a split among the Democrats in California somewhat similar to that in New York, but the merits of the case we are unable to understand. It would appear to be a fight between tweedledum and tweedledee, in other words, a squabble for ascendency in the party, each wing claiming to be the simon-pure article and denouncing the adherents of the other as "bolters." Both claim to be "sound" upon the slavery and Nebraska questions. The result, if not the object of their squabbles, will probably be, to give the State to the whigs.

In glancing over the business columns of the "Advertiser," it strikes us that prices in San Francisco have pretty nearly found their level. For instance, the "Virginia Restaurant" advertises board at six dollars a week, and various Hotels and Eating-Houses advertise board and lodging at $10 to $14. Board by the day, $1 25; Meals—50 cents for breakfast or supper, 75 cents for dinner. The price of the "Advertiser" itself, has got down to $8 a year, for the daily paper. The era of fabulous prices is about over. The only difference we find in the advertising columns of the California papers from those at home, is the absence of Railroad cars, for the simple reason that, as yet, they have not got the Railroads.—Lumber and cord-wood seem to come from Oregon.—The patent medicine men loom out large.

Prohibitory Legislation.

We learn, from the Hillsboro' Recorder of the 9th inst., that fifteen hundred and seventy-five votes were cast upon the reform question in Orange county—only four hundred and sixty-eight votes short of the votes cast for Governor. Of these, 413 were *for*, and 1,162 *against* reform. The Recorder attributes the large negative majority to the fact that many supposed that a vote for "Reform" would be a vote for a prohibitory law. It admits that the vote is decisive, so far as Orange county is concerned, against prohibition, or anything like the Maine Liquor Law, but still thinks that many desire some improvement of the existing laws, calculated to render them more effective. It appears to us that the result of a similar vote would be nearly the same throughout the State.—There would be a large majority against absolute prohibition, and a general sentiment in favor of moderate and practicable reforms, calculated to give greater efficiency to the operation of existing laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

☞ The New Orleans papers confirm the telegraphic reports in placing the loss by the great fire which recently occurred in that city, at a million of dollars.

Death of Alexander Lillington, Esq.

We find, in the Raleigh Star, of the 10th, the subjoined paragraph, announcing the death of this esteemed gentleman. As a native of this county, where he has many friends and relatives, his death will be scarcely less regretted here than in the town and district of his residence. Our own acquaintance with Col. Lillington was comparatively slight, yet sufficient to enable us cordially to endorse the language of the Star with regard to his estimable social qualities:

DEATH OF COL. LILLINGTON.—We were very much pained to hear by last Tuesday's stage that Col. Lillington of Mocksville, had died a day or two previous. Col. L. was an intelligent, noble hearted and generous man, loved and respected by all who knew him. His loss will be deeply felt by an extensive circle of friends and relatives, and a void will be felt in the hearts of many who were bound to him by his social qualities. He had been in very bad health during the summer, so much so that he could not canvass the Senatorial District in which he was elected. But a few days passed after he was again elected to the Senate by the voice of a majority of his constituents, when the hand of death was laid upon him.

☞ The talk of uniting Spain and Portugal under one Monarchy has been revived since the outbreak of the insurrection in Spain. It has always been a favorite idea in England, and Espartero, whom the insurrection has placed at the head of affairs in Spain, is regarded as the representative of the English influence in that country. The union of Spain and Portugal is, however, purely chimerical. It cannot be effected. The Portugese would not assent, even in case of the joint crown being conferred on the young King of Portugal. The union of a smaller with a larger power, no matter how effected, amounts to a surrender of the independence of the weaker party, as instance, that of England and Scotland under James I.

The Verdict of the Cororner's jury, held over the negro killed on the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R., on the 10th inst., is that the deceased came to his death "by voluntarily lying across the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. track and suffering the mail train to pass over him."

This exonerates the engineer from all shadow of blame.

☞ The Democrats of Brunswick county had quite a jubilee on Saturday last at Smithville. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, and everybody was in the best of humour. No accident or untoward event came to mar the pleasure and harmony of the occasion, which passed off as well as heart could desire. Brunswick county is like the State at large. A fair trial having proved it Democratic, and the people say that it is going to stay so.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

THE MAILS AND A MILLION OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The steamer Empire City arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. She left Aspinwall on the 1st, and brings about 200 passengers, California mails to the 15th of July, and eleven hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars in gold.

Arrival of the Steamer Isabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, August 11.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived and sailed again for New York to lay up, bringing dates from Havana to the morning, and Key West to the evening of the 8th inst.

Two hundred and thirty troops arrived from Cadez at Havana on the 4th.

It was rumored that a high official on the South side of the Island had been assassinated.

Havana was extremely dull. Probably the news of the success of Penzuela will soon remove the dullness.

Key West continues healthy. A barque, name not reported, bound to Havana with ice and glass, was wrecked on the Bimini Islands, on the 28th. The vessel bilged, and part of the cargo was carried to Nassau by the wreckers.

Sugars at Havana had advanced. Molasses was scarce. Freight was dull, and only a few small vessels in port.

Destructive Fire at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug 11.—The Navy Yard Foundry was destroyed this afternoon by fire. They were casting a cylinder for the steamer Fulton, and had two-thirds of the metal poured into the mould when the latter explored, the eruption immediately setting the roofing in a blaze. There was about 100 spectators present at the time, who all escaped with the workmen without injury. The adjacent buildings was saved by the most streneous exertions.

Piratical Craft Captured.

NEW YORK, August 10.

The schooner Orbit, from Turks Island, has arrived here. She reports that a suspicious brig, with black flag, had been seen off that Port. A British sloop arrived at the Island, and reported having been seized, and robbed of two coils of rope by her. It was afterwards announced that a French frigate had captured the pirate, and it was ascertained that the latter had captured a number of vessels.

Great Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, August 10.

The Central Presbyterian Church in Broome street, with several adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire last night.

Congressional Election.

PARKERSBURG, (Va.) August 10.

Charles S. Lewis, Democrat, is elected to Congress from this district, by 500 majority. It is to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Snodgrass.

Missouri Election.

The returns as they come in show decided gains over the previous democratic vote.

The American party, or the know-nothings, form a strong element in the elections, and the returns give indications that many of their candidates will be elected.

The closing scenes of Congress are watched with interest by politicians, lobby members, and crowds of others who are actuated by no other motive than that of ordinary curiosity. But there is a large class of persons who watch these proceedings with intense and painful solicitude. We refer to those who have private bills and claims before Congress. Many of them have been doomed to disappointment year after year. Many of them have, for a long period of time, devoted all their means and all their time to the prosecution of these claims. They have grown grey and grown poor in their efforts to get them through.—That some of these claims are unjust, is quite as certain that others are just and proper. That unjust claims ought not to be aided by sympathy for age and commisseration for poverty, is equally certain. Every claim should stand on its own merits. But while bad claims should be promptly rejected, good claims should be as promptly allowed. There is no more melancholy spectacle than an aged man or an infirm woman, with children and grand children dependent on them, engaged year after year in efforts to get their claims through Congress. After awhile it becomes a monomania, and they can think, and talk about nothing else.

It is to be regretted that their claims are not promptly decided, either the one way or the other.—In many cases, such has been the amount of time and money expended in their prosecution, that even when allowed, success is no compensation for the wear and tear of feeling, the consumption of time and the expenditure of money.

If their business is not dispatched early in the session, but left to its last days, there are ten chances to one that it will be passed over; for there are always important measures of general interest and great importance that claim precedence over them.—*Washington Sentinal.*

SCALES OF JUSTICE.—A lady once consulted Dr. Johnson on the degree of turpitude to be attached to her son's robbing an orchard.

"Madame," said Johnson, "it all depends upon the weight of the boy. I remember my school-fellow,—David Garrick,—who was always a little fellow,—robbing a dozen of orchards with impunity; but the very first time I climbed up an apple tree, for I was always a heavy boy, the bough broke with me, and it was called a judgment. I suppose that is why justice is represented with a pair of scales."

The Baltic Campaign.

The following seems a well-considered view of the objects and probabilities attaching to the armament now proceeding to the Baltic:

It is now stated on credible authority, that the first and immediate object of the expedition is the capture and occupation of the Aland Islands; and that the gigantic, double-banked, casemated battery of Bomarsund, affording accommodation for 60,000 men in comfortable quarters, will be the pivot of the ensuing operations. From the fact of the Russian fleet skulking behind the granite walls of Cronstadt and Sweaborg, it must be clear that the year's campaign in the north cannot be designated by the appellation of a naval warfare, and that it will be restricted to the operations of Admiral Plumridge in the Bothnian Gulf, the blockade of the rest of the coast, and, on the arrival of the allied troops, perhaps the capture of Bomarsund. But the events of 1808 show the impracticability of keeping possession of that place in the winter, for the Russians in that year crossed over the ice to the Swedish Holms, and had to contend with an enemy accustomed to the rigor of a northern winter, which the French troops are not. I may here remark the Sound between Abo and Bomarsund, which is about 50 miles wide, is generally covered with ice, even in moderate winters, which is very seldom the case with the much narrower straits between the Aland Islands and the Swedish coast at Grisselhamn although the distance is not one-half.

In the winter campaign of 1808, the Russians proved their superiority in being able to withstand the rigor of the climate and the hardships and privations attendant on war in the cold season, much better than the Swedes or even the Finlanders. Contemporaries who are still alive, and no friends of the Russians, confess this openly, and add that in spite of the tyrannical and even brutal conduct of their superiors, the Russian soldiers are most patient and obedient in the execution of orders in spite of the elements and other trials, and that they go gaily, like the Romans of old, to meet with certian death, because life has no enjoyments to offer them; that they are the more formidable as enemies, as they have no will of their own; and obey blindly the orders of their officers; that they are more adapted to winter campaigning than any other nation, as they can subsist cheerfully on roots, berries, and grasses, where other troops must necessarily starve. The Swedes have a saying with reference to the Finlanders, that "none but devils can fight with troops who can live on wood;" and this is still more applicable to the Russians. Now let our readers fancy what chances our gallant Gallic brethren will have when harrassed by a body of Skidlaufers, who think nothing of marching, manœuvring, and fighting, with the thermometer at 30 deg. below zero, and who can bivouac on the snow as composedly as in a cornfield.

All these discouraging circumstances ought to be known to those governments in whose hands the directions of the operations for securing the liberty of Europe are placed. Whether they are acquainted with them or not, is a question. If they are aware of these facts, it can scarcely be expected that they will run such risks as taking Bomarsund, and establishing a footing there for the winter. It is only by the possession of Sweaborg and the co-operation of the Fins themselves, that Finland is tenable in the winter. Any other plan of campaign must be attended by the most disastrous consequence, and frightful loss of life. It would be the greatest folly for the French to expect any pitched-battle fighting from the Russians, any more than we may anticipate the Muscovite fleets coming out from Sebastopol and Cronstadt, to measure their strength with our ships. The French surely have not forgotten the campaign of 1812, and will profit by their dearly bought experience. The Swedes who are acquainted with all these facts cannot therefore be brought to believe that the French land troops are intended for the occupation of so unimportant and (in the winter) untenable a position as Bamarsuud, but rather that the attack of Sweaborg and Cronstadt (taking the bull by the horns) is the immediate object in view. The almost total absence of the troops in Finland is taken as a sign that the Russians entertain no fear of an invasion in that quarter.

Niagara Falls—Doesticks on a Bender.

DEAR EDITOR: I have been to Niagara you know—Niagara Falls—big rocks, water, foam, Table Rock, Indian curiosities, squaws, moccasins, stuffed snakes, rapids, wolves, Clifton House, suspension bridge, place where the water runs swift, the ladies faint, scream and get the paint washed off their faces; where the aristocratic Indian ladies sit on the dirt and make little bags; where all the inhabitants swindle strangers; where the cars go in a hurry, the waiters are impudent, and all the small boys swear.

When I came in sight of the suspension bridge, I was vividly impressed with the idea that it was *some* bridge; in fact, a considerable curiosity, and a *considerable* bridge—took a glass of beer, and walked up to the Falls—another glass of beer, and walked under the Falls; wanted another glass of beer, but couldn't get it; walked away from the Falls, went through, mad; triumphant, victorious, humbug—humbug! sir; all humbug! except the dabbliness of everything, which is a most certainty, and the cupidity of every body, which is a diabolical fact, and the Indians and niggers every where, which is a Satanic truth.

Another glass of beer—'twas forthcoming immediately—also another, all of which I drank. I then proceeded to drink a glass of beer, went over to the States, where I procured a glass of beer—went up stairs, for which I paid a sixpence, over to Goat Island, for which I disbursed twenty-five cents—hired a guide, to whom I paid half a dollar—sneezed four times, at nine cents a sneeze—went up on the tower for a quarter of a dollar, and looked at the Falls—did'nt feel sublime any, tried to, but could'nt—took some beer and tried again, but failed—drank a glass of beer and began to feel better—thought the waters were sent for and were on a journey to the——; thought the place below was one sea of beer—was going to jump down and get some, guide held me—sent him over to the hotel to get a glass of beer, while I tried to write some poetry; result as follows:

O thou (spray in one eve) awful, (small lobster in right shoe) sublime, (both feet wet) master piece of (jimmeny, what a lie) the Almighty. Terrible and majestic art thou in thy tremendous might—awful (orini) to behold, (cramp in my right shoulder) gigantic, huge and nice! Oh, thou that tumblest down and risest up again in misty majesty to Heaven—thou glorious parent of a thousand rainbows—what a huge, grand, awful, terrible, tremendous, infinite old swindling humbug you are; what are you doing there, you rapids you—you know you've tumbled over the rocks, and can't get up again to save your puny existence, you make a great fuss, don't you?

Man came back with the beer, drank it to the last drop, and wished there had been a gallon more—walked out on a rock to the edge of the fall, woman on shore very much frightened—I told her not to get excited if I fell over, as I would step right up again—it would not be much of a fall anyhow—got a glass of beer of a man, another of a woman, and another of two small boys with a pail—fifteen minutes elapsed, when I purchased some more of an Indian woman and imbibed it through a straw; it wasn't good—had to get a glass of beer to take the taste out of my mouth; legs began to tangle up, effect of the spray in my eyes, got hungry and wanted something to eat—went into an eating house, called for a plate of beans; when the plate brought the waiter in his hand I took it, hung up my beef and beans on a nail, eat my hat, paid dollar to a nigger, and sided out on the step-walk, bought a boy of a glass of dog with a small beer and a neck on his tail, with a collar with a spot on the end—felt funny, sick—got some soda water in a tin cup, drank the cup and placed the soda on the counter, and paid for the money full of pocket—very bad headache; rubbed it against the lamp post, and then stumped along; station house came along and said if I didn't go straight he'd take me to the watchman—tried to oblige the station house; very civil station house, very—met a baby with an Irish woman and a wheelbarrow in it, couldn't get out of the way, she wouldn't walk on the sidewalk, but insisted on going on both sides of the street at once; tried to walk between her; consequence collision, awful, knocked out the wheelbarrow's nose, broke the Irish woman all to pieces, baby loose, court house handy, took me to the constable, jury sat on me, and the jail said the magistrate must take me to the constable; objected; the dungeon put me into the darkest constable in the city; got out, and here I am, prepared to stick to my original opinion—*Niagara unus humbug! non excelsus, non indignus admiralconi.*

Yours, unquestionably,
Q. R. PHYLANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS PENNSYLVANIAN.—It is not generally known, says the Lebanon Advertiser, that Lindley Murry was an American, and born within the present limits of Lebanon county, Pa. He was born in the year 1745, on the Swatara, in East Hanover township, then Lancaster, now Lebanon county.

From the Washington Union.

Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

Probably the most delicate subject upon which the President can be called to act is that which contemplates voting money to the States in the shape of subsidies to general and local interest. The practice itself is surrounded with difficulties and dangers. It is apt to run into extravagance, without license or limitation, by opening the door to extending and increasing applications, each basing its claim upon preceding appropriations, and all ending in a gigantic and powerful system, which once established, would in the end bankrupt the treasury, no matter how great the revenues. Look at its progress thus far. We have seen Congress unting in favor of bills containing appropriations to objects entirely local in their character.—We have seen combinations of interests controlling both houses. This has given rise to what is called the practice of log-rolling. How to discriminate between rival interests, and how to arrest an evil of such growing magnitude, is a duty which cannot fail to give rise to perplexing responsibilities. A failure to discharge this duty promptly and fearlessly would result in great if not fatal, injury to the country. The legislation of Congress must be confined to the exercise of the powers conferred by the Constitution. The great republican idea, which refuses to recognise the public treasury as a fund to promote individual and local schemes must be constantly kept in view. It is easy for plausible and powerful men, representing a different doctrine, to argue that that is a national work which is simply local; and so one departure from the straight path of duty is rapidly followed by others. We have seen Congress influenced by the arguments of such men, and, by a desire for local popularity, voting vast sums upon objects that would make the fathers of the constiution stare if they were now among us. President Pierce, in looking forward to the future, has anticipated, from the advance of our people in wealth and in population, and from the increase of commerce, that one such example as he is now asked to approve will be succeeded by others, until there will hardly be a State with river, harbor, creek, or inlet within its borders, that will not, in one way or another, hereafter be a dependent upon the national treasury. It is the duty of the President, therefore, to interpose his power against such an influence so threatening; and although denunciations will be showered upon him without stint, it is better that this should be so than he should be held guilty by posterity for neglecting to discharge a delicate and imperious duty.

The whole idea of appropriations for rivers and harbors, as advocated by such statesmen as Senator Badger and other Whig leaders, grows, in the first place, out of the inherent belief that the money of the people is to be used for classes and not for the whole, and no ingenuity can make it otherwise. In the next place, they think that there cannot be too much legislation. The world, with them, *cannot* be governed too much. The people cannot be happy unless Congress is continually taking into its hands the affairs of the people. Now, we take the broad grounds that individual energy, capital, and enterprise, are far more certain elements of public happiness than the loose and uncertain aid furnished by Congress to personal and local projects. Apart from the partial tendency of the practice illustrated in the harbor bill vetoed by the President, by which millions are taxed that a few may prosper, and apart from the future dangers that may and must arise if this practice is allowed to grow into a system, the whole history of the world clearly shows that individual energy and skill are much more certain to conduce to the general welfare than the legislation advocated by the friends of the river and harbor bill.

The Veto of the President has been received by the Democratic party in Congress with general satisfaction, and cannot fail to be responded to by the country with the same feeling. Prompt, decided and clear, it shows him to be true to the Constitution, true to the rights of the States, and true to the constitutional interest of the people. When the President fulfils his promise as to a full discussion of the subject in his next annual message, we are satisfied it will be found that his position gives no sanction to the idea that one section of the Union can constitutionally receive benefits from appropriations that cannot be made for all sections.

GENERAL CASS ON THE BATCHELDER CASE.—The brief and eloquent remarks of General Cass, in favor of the bill making compensation to the family of Batchelder, who was killed in the attempt of the abolitionists at Boston to rescue the fugivtive slave Burns, will be responded to with approbation by all national men. General Cass, in a single sentence, teeming with eloquence and devotion to the Union, makes an argument that is conclusive of the question. The whole speech was as follows:

"Mr. CASS. Mr President, I cannot vote for tang up any question which would interfere with the river and harbor bill. That is now under consideralion, and unless immediately disposed of, it will be tost at this late stage of the session. I am in favor of this measure of compensating the family of Batchelder, who was killed not long since at Boston. Your laws grant pensions to the near connections of all persons who lose their lives upon the field of battle, while defending their country against a foreign enemy. This man fell in the holiest of causes—in defending the constitution of his country when violently and ruthlessly attacked; and I know of no case which commends itself more strongly to the sympathy of the American people or to the favorable action of the American Congress. I shall vote for the sum reported, as a feeble compensation to a bereaved and afflicted family, and also as an encouragement to all persons called by competent authority to assist the majesty of the laws to execute that duty fearlessly and faithfully, knowing that a grateful country will take charge of those dearest to them should their lives be the sacrifice of their patriotic exertions."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The St. John (New Brunswick) Morning News, of the 7th instant, says, in regard to the reciprocity treaty:

"Now that the American government have ratified the Elgin treaty, there is no alternative left but to accept of it in the provinces. Johnathan has got the best of the bargain. But, notwithstanding this, we look upon this measure as an opening for the brightest future that New Brunswick has ever known. Instead of now being confined to Great Britain with our trade, to suffer with her reverses, we have the whole continent of North America for a market.—We now go in for the treaty—hook, line, bob, and sinker."

The Oswego (New York) Palladium says:

We congratulate the people of Oswego, and of the Northern frontier, and of the British provinces, upon the success of a measure, which, while it does injustice to no class of community, bestows such great and liberal advantages upon all interests, both in the provinces and in the States. It is a great stride in the path of progress and liberality and of civilization. It is a measure of more direct and practical importance and benefit to the people than all the abstract questions of mere agitation for the last twenty years. And while we rejoice in its final consummation, so far as the American government is concerned, we can do no less than express thanks to the administration through whose enlightened and persevering labor and sagacious statesmanship it has been accomplished."

CUBA.—The New York Evening Mirror (whig) thus expresses its opinon about Cuba:

"In this emergency I think the time has come to negociate for Cuba. The 'pear is now ripe,' and ready to fall into somebody's lap. France and England have their hands full in the East. All available rescorces of both nations will be required to nurse the 'sick man,' whose cause has become their own. The readers of the Mirror well know how strongly we have resisted the lawless attempts of the fillbusters to ravage the 'Queen of the Antilles,' and to rob the crown of Spain of its richest jewell; but a successfull revolution at home absolves the island from its allegiance to the mother country.

"Cuba, with all its sweet treasures, is floating pilotless and rudderless past our doors. Now is the time for the United States to stretch forth her hand and catch the priceless pearl—not by robbery, but by diplomacy. Commercially, the island will be worth to us twenty millions annually; and as the recent reciprocity treaty is the first practical step towards the annexation of Canada, it really looks as if the day were not distant when the stars and stripes shall float over and protect one grand continental Union, from Behring's straits to the southern isthmus."

STEAMSHIPS CAHAWBA AND BLACK WORRIOR.—These fine steamships, which have been running for some time between New York and Mobile, touching at Havana, will hereafter run between New York and New Orleans, via Havana. They will sail on the 9th and 25th of each month.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.—The following important amendment of the revenue laws, in regard to the sending to public stores goods received per steamers, was passed at the late session of Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever merchandise shall hereafter be imported into any port of the United States from any foreign country in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and it shall appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise so imported is to be delivered immediately after the entry of the vessel, it shall be lawful for the collector of such port to take possession of such merchandise and deposit the same in bonded warehouse, and whenever it shall not appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise imported as aforesaid is to be immediately delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs to take possession of the same and deposit it in bonded warehouse at the request of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel, on three days notice to such collector after the entry of the vessel and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, are hereby repealed.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 10.—Bacon 9¾ @ 10; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguira 14@00, St. Domingo 00@00; Cotton—Fair to good 9@9¼, Ordinary to mid. 8½@8¾; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $7 75@0 00, Fine $7 50@0 00, scratched $0@7 25; Grain—Corn $1 25@0 00, Wheat $0 00@0 00, Oats 55@00, Peas $1 20@1 30, Rye $1 10@1 15; Hides—dry 10@11, green 4@5; Lard 10@11; Molasses—Cuba 25@26, New Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liverpool-(sack,) $0 00@2 00; Alum, (bu.) 00@00.

Turpentine—$2 65. Spirits 40c.

NEWBERN, Aug. 9.—Our market is rather bare and but little arriving of which we quote sale of Bacon 8 to 9c. by the lot. Corn, wholesale out of flats, $4 25 to 4 50, retail $4 75. Eggs, sales 10 to 12½c. ₱ doz. Fowls little declining. Lard from 9 to 10c. in bbls. and kegs. Meal $1 20 ₱ bushel, demand limited. Tar, no sales. Turpentine; old dip $3 12½ for 280 lbs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—(3 days previous)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is in fair request, and the supply being unusually light, prices are rather higher. Tar is quiet at our notations—Thin in lots for consumption sells at $4 25 ₱ bbl., and City Pitch, $2 75. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but we continue to notice large shipments to Europe—the "Albion," for Liverpool, took 1800 bbls., and other considerable shipments are going forward. Common Rosin is in request, and prices have advanced, with sales to arrive. We notice sales of 1500 bbls. Turpentine at $3 87½ for a small lot Norfolk, and $4@4 12½ for North County, closing firmly at the latter rate; 5@600 Spirits Turpentine, 47@48 cents, cash, the latter in shipping order, and retail lots 48@49; 3000 Wilmington Common Rosin to arrive, and 1000 here, $1 80 ₱ bbl.; 200 New-Berne, $1 75; 1200 do. $1 85 ₱ 310 lb.; 300 No. 1, $2 25@3 25; and 150 No. 2, $2.

RICE.—The maket has been inactive, but without change in prices—good qualities are becoming scarce, and the stock generally is light. About 600 tcs. have changed hands during the week at our quoted rates.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 10.—Schr. Victory, Midyett, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn and oats.

Schr. J. E. Smith, Minor, from New London, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Ben, Zoll, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

11—Steamer Brothers, Williams, fm Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Assist, Austin, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with oats.

Aug. 11.—Brig Maria, Fickitt, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Fairy, Covert, from Faeytteville, to J. E. Metts.

12.—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Barr, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Aug. 12.—Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

13.—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from New River, to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. J. C. Mansen, Rabon, from Shallotte to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. John Darling, Smith, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth.

14—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Aug. 10—Steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

11—Steamer F